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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Boat Club.

A meeting of the Undine Boat Club will be held this evening at 7 o'clock, at No. 37 Fifth street. General attendance is requested, as important business will be brought to their notice. By order of the President.

For the Toilet.

No dressing will compare with the justly celebrated Lubin's Oce anni Cream, for dressing, oiling and beautifying the hair. It prevents premature baldness, and restores hair to its original color. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Oil Territory for Lease.

The Oil City and Pittsburgh Oil Company are now prepared to sub-let oil territory, on their lands on the Allegheny river near Oil City. This is an excellent opportunity for small companies with limited capital, as the land has been p oved to be oil producing, and therefore there is no uncer a nty of procuring oil. Parties desiring to go into the oil business will find it to their interest to consider this oppor u nity, and call on J. K. Morange, 167 Fou th street, for any in formation desired.

Prices of Dry Goods.

Prices of Dry Goods on Monday, January 30th, and the following week at Gardner & Schiffle 's 9 Market street: Heavy Canton Flannel, 50 cents; White and Yellow Flannel, 50 to 62½ cents; Heavy Barrel Flannels, 90 cents; Undressed Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 37½ cents; Table Linen, 62½ cents; Plaid Mohair Dress Goods, 37½ cents; De'aines, 40 cents; Coburg Cloths, 62 cents; Balmoral Skirts, $0 75; All Wool Plaids, 87½ cents; Poplin Plaids, 87½ cents; French Merinoes, $1 50; Black 7-8 k, $1 50; Best Kid Gloves, $1 75; Woolen Shawls $5 50 to $10 5 ; Woolen Blankets, $10 to $12 50. We will sell at the above prices for one week only.

The Great Rush Still Continues.

Now is the time to buy your ladies furs, at Wm Fleming's popular and fashionable Hat, Cap, and Ladies' Fur House, No. 139 Wood street. You will find an immense tock of all the latest styles of Ladies' and Misses' Furs, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Berthas, Muffs, Cuffs and Collars, of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Water Mink, Siberian squirrel, German Fitch, Black and Brown Sable, all of which will be sold at a great reduction in order to close out our present stock.

P. S.—We have just received by Express the new styles of Spring Caps. Don't forget the place—Wm. Fleming's First-Class Hat and Cap Store, No. 139 Wood street.

Compare Prices.

We would invite the attention of our readers, who may require anything in the Drug way, to the establishment of JOSEPH FLEMING, corner of the Diamond and Market street It is the o dest establishment in the city, and the g eatsecret of his extensive business, is the fact that he makes it an invariable rule to keep such an extensive assortment of everything pertaining to his business, and his prices so low, that persons visiting his establishment cannot fail to be suited. His stock of medicinal liquors, for quality and variety, cannot be excelled in the city. He has everything in the patent medicine line, and at a small advance on the manufacturer's prices. His stock of hair brushes and dressing combs are beautiful. Being a believer in the principle of quick sales and small profits, you can depend upon anything at his establishment on the most reasonable terms. Give him a call and compare prices.

Fuller Reserve Oil Company.

The stock of this company has all been taken, and an organization been effected. The company has admirably located and positively producing oil territory, on the Allegheny River, within one mile and a quarter of Franklin. They have now in operation two wells, yielding at present from twenty to thirty barrels per day, or sufficient to enable them to declare a dividend of three per cent. a month This yield, however, will b largely increased. The capital stock of the company is only one hundred thousand shares, at one dollar each, and is a capital investment. The stock has just been put in the market, and last night sold above par, which is evidence of the high esteem in which it is held. It is destined to take rank among the best paying stocks in the market, and those who desire to make a safe investment can determine for themselves by making application at the office of the company for information.

About Peace.

We would not advise any one to suppose for a certainty that because four distinguished rebels are on their way to Washington, or already are there, that war is over, and that the morning of peace is about to break. There may be several motives that bring those gentlemen to Washington, the very last of which, we may reasonably conclude, is immediate submission to Federal authority by all the South, JEFF. DAVIS included. That may be one of the motives; if it is, it will not be the first avowed.

The gaining of time, by an armistice, an adroit attempt to obtain some advantage of record, for the future prosecution of the war, more especially whereby to gain influence abroad,—indeed almost everything but peace on the only terms the North will consent, will, we conclude, be found to be embraced in the motives which bring Mr. STEVENS and his associates to Washington.

If any dependence may be placed in the Richmond papers, the rebels construed the visits of Mr. Blair to mean that the North were so anxious for peace that we were prepared to grant easy terms. That idea may have had something to do in producing this visit. If these gentleman are not stone blind and totally deaf, they will soon be undeceived, and the sooner the better. If they have come to talk about anything but unqualified submission, that fact had better be ascertained and they sent back. Let us not leap to conclusions—least of all, that these gentlemen have come to arrange terms of submission.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.—Mr DANIEL O'NEIL and Mr. ALEXANDER W. ROOK, lately connected with the *Chronicle*, have purchased a half interest in the *Dispatch*, and with Mr. FOSTER, will hereafter publish and conduct that journal. They have had much experience in the business, and will no doubt fully maintain the character and standing of the *Dispatch*.

WELL-BORING MACHINERY.—The School of Mines, one of the technical schools established in Philadelphia, under the charter of the Polytechnic College, is enjoying just now an unusual share of public attention, not only from the important branch of industry which it is designed to teach, but also from the liberal manner in which it is being provided with working models for illustrating mining and metallurgic operations. Among these models is a full set from Germany of the instruments used in boring the deep salt-wells of that country. The models are made to scale, and comprise the counter-balanced levers, the cutters, reamers, and enlargers used in boring, the sand pumps for drawing up the clippings of stone, crabs, impression stones for removing fragments of broken tools, and the iron rods, wooden poles and connecting pieces of various lengths, to which the tools proper are attached. Well boring has been brought to great perfection in Germany, and a comparison of tools used there with those employed here for a similar purpose in our great oil region, will not only be of marked advantage to the students of mine engineering at the school, but also in due time, enable American inventors to produce boring machinery superior to any now known on either continent.

THE DISCHARGE OF COL. NORTH.—The discharge of Col. North, the New York State agent, charged with complicity in the frauds connected with the soldiers vote of that State, is provoking much comment, and the government is asked to make a full explanation of the circumstances under which the discharge was ordered. The Boston *Advertiser* says it is currently reported that Col. North was convicted by the court-martial which set in his case, and that further proceedings were stayed by the War Department. The editor wants to know, if Col. North was convicted, upon what grounds the War Department discharged him from custody, "when in fact he was in a condition to look for his only escape by a pardon from the President, which might have given us some reasons. The intimation that he was discharged in consequence of a "pressure" from any quarter, we set aside as simply incredible; and again express out earnest hope, that the government will at the earliest moment set itself right in a matter which is of no trifling importance."

A well-informed writer expresses himself concerning the future trade with Georgia, as follows: "In Georgia, including Savannah, I do not think there are 200,000 bales of cotton. You will bear in mind that General Sherman came through the heart of Georgia, and for a breadth of forty miles destroyed every bale of cotton, all the gins and gin houses, took every mule and horse, and nearly all their hogs, cattle, &c., and destroyed most of the implements of agriculture. As to the future of the South in relation to trade, it is immediately very gloomy. There will be very little cotton planted the coming spring, as, even if we are likely to get peace, it will be too late for that. True, the planters are about all out of debt, having paid them off with a currency worth from five to fifty cents on the dollar at the time of payment, but they have little cotton and nothing else to buy with, and few are worthy of credit."

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Negro Lawyer Admitted to Practice in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Meade Confirmed Major General.

SECRETARY SEWARD GONE TO ANNAPOLIS TO MEET THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

The Arrest of Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky.

OFFICERS DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The Court-room that a few years ago heard the decision that a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect, to-day witnessed the admission of a negro as a Counsellor of the Supreme Court. Senator Sumner brought him in and moved his admission. Chief Justice Chase quietly assented, and directed the Clerk of the Court to administer the necessary oaths and the whole ceremony that marked the practical reversal of the Dred Scott decision by the same tribunal that had pronounced it was over in three minutes. Judges Nelson, Wayne, and Grier, who united in rendering the Dred Scott decision, were on the bench, but made no objection. The negro admitted is a full black. He is a practising lawer in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Gen. Meade's confirmation as Major General in the regular army was debated by the Senate this afternoon in executive session for over three hours, but failed to prevail, backed by General Grant's warmly commendatory letter, were finally able to overcome the opposition and carry him through.

The defeat of the Illinois ship canal, and the passage of the bill for a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, were the only features of today's House proceedings.

H. Ward Beecher accompanied Chief Justice Chase, Secretary Stanton and Gov. Sprague back to Washington after his lecture at Baltimore.

Secretary Seward is reported to have gone to Annapolis to meet the rebel Peace Commissioners. Ther e is some doubt as to whether they will come to Washington at all.

The Paymaster General has been instructed by the Secretary of War to pay men enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry prior to December 24th, 1863, the instalments due them under the three hundred dollar bounty act.

Jones and Cohen, the confederates of Colonel North in the New York election frauds, are still in confinement, although the trio were tried on a joint indictment, and the principal has been released. A delegation is on here to inquire why they should not be released.

Brigadier General Hays, who was taken prisoner last May in the maren through the Wilderness, has succeeded in effecting a special exchange.

The territory of Arizona has been re-annexed to the Department of the Pacific.

Another mammoth court-martial is to be organized here, to take the place of Doubleday's Commission. General Heintzleman will be president.

Papers transmitted in answer to the Senate resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War reasons for arresting Lieut. Gov. Jacobs and Col Frank Wolford, show that Wolford was last arrested in compliance with a telegram of Lieut General Grant, for making speeches of an insurrectionary character, and discouraging negro enlistments. He subsequently pledged himself to refrain from opposition to the Government, and was released. In November last Gov. Jacobs was arrested by Gen. Burbridge, and banished South, for making public speeches calculated and apparently intended to weaken the efforts of the Government.

The Senate Committee's new bank bill almed at the circulation of the State or independent banks, simply forbids paying out by national banks of any other than national currency.

The following officers having been reported at headquarters of the army for various offences, as mentified that they will stand dismissed, unless within fifteen days they appear before Gen. Caldwell's committee and make satisfactory defense to the charges against them: First Lieutenant Thos. B. Lamb, 21st Ohio, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave. First Lieut. O. P. Perkins, 24 Mich., for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, cowardice and disobedience of orders. Lieut. Covington, 2d Iowa Cavalry, absence without leave. Capt. J. W. Day, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, has been exempted from dismissal. Following are dismissals:—1st Lt. M. McIntire, 3d Michigan Cavalry, for absence without leave. Capt. Henry McCabe, 8th Missouri State Militia, for habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty. Order dismissing Capt. M. Gleason, 23d Illinois, has been revoked. Capt. J. Conroy, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, has been restored to commission, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State. The following officers of the 35th Kentucky Volunteers, from date muster in violation of paragraph 89, mustering regulations in transferring men from company to company, thereby fraudulently swelling ranks to secure improper musters into the service of the United States have been dismissed: Col. Ed. A. Starling and Lt. Col. Ed. R. Weir, Jr.

Within the last three days thirteen new National banks were authorized, with an aggregate capital of $2,312,000. The following are the Western Banks chartered: National Bank, Charleston, Illinois, capital sixty thousand dollars. Second National Bank, Nashville, Tennessee—capital one hundred thousand dollars; Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio —capital five hundred thousand dollars.

The total number of banks now in operation is six hundred and seventy-three.

Lieut. Col. Ransom of the Quartermaster General's Department has been placed in charge of all the captured cotton in Gen. Sherman's Department.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

DISLOYAL PERSONS DISFRANCHISED

ST. LOUIS, February 1.

After three days spirited debate in committee of the whole, the Convention amended and adopted the third section of the State Constitution, defining specifications of voters. The section takes a wide range, and, among many others, embraces the following provisions:

"No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has been in armed hostility to the United States; or has ever given aid or comfort, or countenance, or support, to persons engaged in such hostility, or disloyally connected with them, advised or acted with such persons, joined them, manifested adherence to them, or expressed a hope for the triumph of them, and the former shall not be entitled to vote, or be elected to office in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or connected with any society inimical to the United States or this State, after said 31st of July, or been a resident in session with bushwackers, or harbored such, or left the State to avoid the draft, or enrolled themselves as Southern sympathizers, or having exercised franchise in this or any other State, thereafter, under claim of aliency obtain exemption from military service from any foreign Government. These provisions are not to apply to any act done against the United States while the person doing such act was in the service of a foreign country.

Section 4th. Provides for the registration of votes throughout the State.

The Lower House of the Legislature unanimously authorized the Government to appoint an agent to procure re-emburssement from the United States for money expended by the State in repelling invasions.

From Mexico.

ACAPULCON BEING FORTIFIED

Liberals Making Energetic Resistance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.

Acapulco advices of the 21st say that Alvarez had collected $20,000 in duties, and was trying to put the harbor in a state of defense.

Flour and corn were scarce and commerce was dead.

Everything quiet at Colima. The armies of Rogar and Garlies had vanished since their defeat. General Vicaro had received 800 more French reinforcements and was going to march on Acapulco again. The Liberals were making energetic resistance in Ajaca, Perfiella. Dias had 8,000 men well armed, at the capital.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

REMONSTRANCES AGAINST INCREASE OF TOLLS.

DIVISION OF THE THIRD WARD OF PITTSBURGH.

A TENTH WARD CREATED.

Interesting Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 1.

SENATE.—Mr. St. Clair read a bill amendatory of the State license laws.

Mr. Bigham, a protest from the Western Pennsylvania House of Refuge against exempting Fayette county from the condition of the act of incorporation. Also, a protest from the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange against the increase of tolls on the Youghiogheny.

Mr. Graham, remonstrances of citizens of Allegheny against the increase of railway fares and from citizens of Lawrenceville against increase of borough taxation. He also read an act incorporating the Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Company. Also, an act applying to Pittsburgh, the regulations already existing in Allegheny city, in reference to weighing coal.

Mr. Hoge called up the bill allowing the School Directors of Franklin, Venango county, to borrow fifteen thousand dollars to build a school house. Passed.

Mr. Bigham read an act dividing the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, into the Third and Tenth Wards, which passed finally. All that part north and west of a line running along Grant from Liberty to the Diamond is the new Ward. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Glass, a remonstrance from the Coal Exchange against an increase of tolls on the Youghiogheny.

Messrs. Colville and Glass, remonstrances of Western House of Refuge relative to exempting Fayette county from the provision of the act of incorporation.

Mr. Herron read a bill divorcing Alexander and Sarah M'Cune. The husband is in Dixmont Asylum.

Mr. Glass read a bill incorporating the Oil Creek Boom and Oil Company. Also, creating a Tenth Ward in Pittsburgh. This passed finally. Also, increasing the pay of Sheriff of Allegheny county for the care of prisoners to three thousand dollars.

Mr. Wright, authorizing the First German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Pittsburgh to remove the dead to their new Cemetery.

Mr. Kelly, incorporating the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company.

Mr. Pershing, incorporating the Cambria Mining Company.

Mr. M'Afee, a bill giving the Youghiogheny Slack Company the right to the minerals in certain parts of the Youghiogheny river.

Adjourned.

QUOTA OF THE THIRD WARD

Separate Drafts in the Third and Tenth.

Credits Given to Each Under Last Call.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 1.

Major Dodge, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, has informed Senator Bigham that Captain Foster, Provost Marshal of the Twenty-second District, will be directed to have separate drafts made in the Third and Fourth Wards, of Pittsburgh, and that credits will be given to each under the last call.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 1.

SENATE.—Mr. FOSTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to confer the cases pending in the Territorial Courts of Nevada to courts formed under the new State Government. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the House resolution of thanks to General Sheridan, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1866.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committe, reported adversely on the bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judcary Committee, reported the House resolution declaring the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, not entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President, for the term of office, commencing on the fourth day of next, with an amendment to insert in the preamble, after the words, "Rebelled against the Government of the United States," the words "and waged war," such a state of rebellion on the 8th of November, 1864," and that the election for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, held in said States on said day, was not in accordance with the Constitution and laws thereof.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. TEN EYCK moved to amend by striking out the word Louisiana. He explained that that State had formed a State government and had ordered an election for Presidential electors.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed to give way for the offering by Mr. Conness of the credentials of Messrs. James W. Nye and Wm. N. Stuart, Senators elect from the State of Nevada.

Mr. DAVIS objected to the swearing in of these Senators to-day. He urged that Congress had passed no law admitting Nevada into the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL said Nevada had been admitted into the Union by the usual form of proclamation and that an enabling act had been passed authorizing such admission. It was not necessary to pass any act of Congress on the subject.

Mr. JOHNSON said the question was not a new one. Missouri and Michigan had been admitted by the President, simply upon the usual proclamation of the President. No act of Congress further than an enabling act was necessary. It was very clear upon the ground of precedent and upon the ground of authority, that the Senators from Nevada were entitled to their seats.

The question of postponing the admission of the Senators from Nevada was then put and lost.

Messrs. STEWART and NYE were then duly sworn into office by Vice President Hamlin.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, which provides that no National Banking Association, organized after the date of the act to which this is supplementary, shall at any time hereafter pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing bills or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, or in any other mode, directly or indirectly, pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not organized under the provisions of this act.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the classification of the two Senators from Nevada: that two pieces of paper be placed in a box, the figure "1" to be on one of them and the figure "2" on the other, the drawer of number one to serve until 1869, and the drawer of number three till 1867. This was done, and Mr. Sherman drew the long term and Mr. Nye the short term.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to Mr. Ten Eyck's motion to exempt Louisiana from the provisions of the resolution. What was done it would be a decision by Congress that Louisiana was on the 8th of November in a condition to cast a Presidential vote. The Judiciary Committee, in session on this subject, has avoided an expression of opinion as to whether Louisiana was or was not in the Union. Whatever might be the views of Senators as to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana and although Congress might hereafter have to recognize that organization as legitimate, it did not necessarily follow that the condition of the state of things in Louisiana on the 8th of November was such as to authorize the count of the vote.

It was a matter of public notoriety to citizens in the land, that a large portion of the State of Louisiana was, on the 8th of November, in the possession of a hostile enemy, and had no opportunity to vote for President and Vice President in a very considerable portion of that State. It might be a very serious question whether when one-half or two-thirds of a State was overrun by an enemy, an election held under such circumstances, and under the auspices of our own guns, would be an election which would authorize Congress to receive the vote of that State when in joint convention to canvass that vote. He did not mean by the action on the subject to counsel the Senate one way or the other in regard to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana.

Mr. TEN EYCK held that Louisiana was not out of the Union and never had been. That no State had actually seceded, and in the nature of the case could not. There had been an election held in Louisiana under the auspices of a civil government, and 11,315 votes had been cast.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the vote of Louisiana is generally over 50,000.

Mr. TEN EYCK said he knew that the entire vote had not been cast. A great many of the inhabitants of Louisiana had gone off into the rebellion, and a great many had been killed.

Mr. HOWE explained why he should vote for Mr. Ten Eyck's amendment to strike out Louisiana. He would be governed in this action by a statute of the United States authorizing the people to elect Presidential electors. This statute did not deprive a minority of a right to go into an election because a majority refused to do so. There was nothing said in it as to the number necessary. It was to be done by just so many people as saw fit to participate.

Mr. HARRIS thought it was unfortunate the Louisiana question was brought up incidentally. If Congress had the power to declare that Louisiana should not vote why had it not a right to declare that New York should not vote. He denied that the local authorities of all the States named in the preamble were in rebellion.

At two o'clock, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for a canal around Niagara Falls.

Mr. SPAULDING showed the importance of the improvement, and for removing the natural obstructions to trade between the East and West.

Mr. ARNOLD made a speech especially in support of the construction of the Michigan and Illinois Canal, without which the ship canal would be of no use to the Western States. Both should be adopted as parts of the same system of defense and commerce.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN advocated a ready, reasonable and certain means of transportation for the products of the West to the Coast.

Mr. STRONG, in a few words, advocated the Niagara Ship Canal.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD spoke in support of the bill and said the Niagara Falls Canal was a national necessity.

Mr. INGERSOLL spoke in favor of the Michigan and Illinois Canal.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN spoke of the importance of the Niagara Ship Canal in a military and commercial point of view. He was opposed to coupling the Michigan Canal bill with it.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, spoke against, and Mr. Jenkins in favor of the pending measure.

The House rejected, by a vote of 49 against 99, Mr. Arnold's amendment for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the Niagara ship canal bill, when Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to; 31 against 93.

The House then passed the bill for the construction of the Niagara ship canal—95 against 31.

The Illinois and Michigan canal bill was not taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

Rebel Peace Commissioners

Their Arrival at Annapolis, Md.

THEY ARE MET BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

BALTIMORE, February 1.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *American* announces the arrival there of Secretary of Secretary Seward, accompanied by his private secretary, who immediately left for Fortress Monroe, authorizing the rebel commissioners to meet the rebel commissioners. They were met at the depot by Gen. Berry and escorted to the executive mansion, where they were welcomed by Governor Bradford.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The rebel peace commissioners have not arrived here. If they come it will not be before to-morrow.

Rebel News from Sherman.

His Army Moving on Charleston and Branchville.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The Richmond *Whig*, of January 29, has the following:

MACON, Jan. 28.—Private advices from Savannah state that the commencement of the movement on South Carolina on the 27th with three columns, the main columns going towards Charleston, taking with it nearly all his transportation, and the other two columns are in light marching order, and are moving by seperate roads towards Branchville.

Gen. Hill has issued an order requiring all non-combatants to leave Augusta.

From Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT FROM FORT FISHER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived here today from Fort Fisher, in the gunboat Rhode Island.

The hospital steamer Sonawanda also arrived to-day from Fort Fisher with one hundred and thirty rebel wounded.

There is no news of importance.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, February 1.

The steamer "Hardy," from New Orleans on the 25th, arrived with a large number of passengers, and the mail. Number of cases shipping the Department of the Gulf in consequence of Gen. Canby's draft order.

The steamer "Sam Cairo" brings 94 bales of cotton from Memphis.

Another skirmish between guerrillas and our picke ts back of Memphis, occurred on the 28th. Several of the former were killed.

Andrew Jackson Donelson passed here for Memphis to-day.

OUR FRENCH COMPLICATION

Has Louis Napoleon an American Policy ?

The New York *Commercial* enforces the belief that Louis Napoleon's recent step in Mexico has a deep significance for this country. In the tripartite expedition, from which England and Spain seceded, but which he prosecuted, there was clearly a purpose. "Every step in the plan can be easily traced. Each succeeding act has been a steady advance toward an object not yet avowed. Mexico has been conquered, not for its own sake, but to serve as a base of operations in the carrying out of a policy. The precise position chosen as that base is the States bordering upon our own territory. What next? Probably an immigration of rebel guerrillas from Texas. Then, an affair with American citizens at some port; or a raid of Franco-Mexican Southerners upon our borders. Then, perhaps, when an open quarrel; then a *casus belli*, and, therein, the pretext for the operations which Napoleon intends shall result in his acquisition of California, and probably New Mexico and Texas."

We quote the concluding portion of the *Commercial's* article:

"The Emperor's desire for a great colony, for gold colony especially, and for California specifically, are matters well understood. Like all ambitious men, he cannot be thought wholly to spurn the national power of gold. Judging from the preferences he has shown toward certain French publicists, he belongs to that class of economists who imagine that the great want of France is a market where she can exchange her products for the precious metals. No country in the world is more favorably situated for carrying such exchanges as California. A large portion of the population is employed in mining gold and silver; and the wealth of the people ranked them competent to buy a larger proportion of the luxuries of France than almost any other people. The natural resources and climate of Ihua State, and also of the States of New Mexico and Texas, render that region capable of being turned into the most splendid colony on the face of the globe. There is, therefore, everything in the country to attract this peculiar bent of the Emperor's mind. It is for the rightful owners of that territory to consider gravely whether the present attitude of France in Mexico does not indicate an early attempt to seize the tempting prey.

In the meantime, rumors are rife of French recognition of the Confederacy. Yesterday's statement in the *Tribune*, that Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, has succeeded in bringing about a coalition of France, Spain and Austria, for recognizing Jefferson Davis as President over so much of the United States as was not represented in the late Presidential election, is entitled to no consideration, while the ship canal known here some time before the *Tribune* gave publicity to it; and the statement comes from quarters deserving of credit. We, however, do have the best reason for believing that the French Embassy at Washington has, for some weeks, been aware that the Emperor seriously contemplates recognizing Mr. Lincoln after the fourth of March next, as President only *in partem*. It is, moreover, intimated that this partial recognition will be based upon the principles of popular sovereignty; to which Napoleon has at other times found it coveniento adhere in determining questions as to recognition. These reports may possibly be without adequate foundation: but they certainly are all the more credible from their consistency with the course of events in Mexico. It would be simply ostrich-like blindness to disregard the significance of the Mexican situation; and, if Napoleon has designs against us in that quarter, is it an improbable thing that he should seek to weaken us and strengthen the rebels by so much of that State when in joint convention to canvass that vote. He did not mean by the action on the subject to counsel the Senate one way or the other in regard to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana.

Mr. TEN EYCK held that Louisiana was not out of the Union and never had been. That no State had actually seceded, and in the nature of the case could not. There had been an election held in Louisiana under the auspices of a civil government, and 11,315 votes had been cast.

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From Cairo and Below.

Great Jubilee in New Orleans Over the Emancipation Acts of Missouri and Tennessee.

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Message from Governor Bradford, of Maryland, Endorsing the Measure.

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A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Governor Bradford, announcing the passage of the constitutional amendment forever prohibiting slavery, with the recommendation that Maryland immediately concur in the amendment.

From Havana.

PRIVATEERS FITTING OUT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 28th, has arrived. The French steamer Entrepenante, of sixty guns, had been ashore on Bayon Blanco, six miles west of Havana, but report says she is afloat.

A report at Havana says there are a number of steamers there preparing for privateers. Three, the Vulture, Lark and Wren were at Havana.

Three were reported at St. Thomas and several at Nassau. The steamer Arcadia cleared at Havana, ostensibly for Bermuda, with a cargo of 820 kegs of gunpowder, bars of iron, rope, &c. The Lima sailed on the 25th for Galveston.

From Army of the Potomac.

Flags of Truce Relative to Peace Commissioners.

NEW YORK, February 1.

The *Times'* Army of the Potomac special, dated yesterday, says: Several meetings took place in front of our lines on Monday, but no decisive action was made. The absence of Gen. Grant from his headquarters was the cause of the delay. Nothing was known relative to the rebel peace commissioners. The greatest quiet prevails along the lines, and men moved about in full view of each other while the flags of Truce were in consultation.

A Highly Important Decision.

United States Bonds Used as Bank Capital Not Taxable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

By the decision of the United States Supreme Court yesterday, that United States bonds used as bank capital was not taxable, this city will have to refund some $2,000,000 to the city banks, which was forcibly levied in 1863 and 1864.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Constitutional Amendment

Great Rejoicings in Washington.

The Missouri Congressmen Jubilant.

A SPEECH BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

GEN. SINGLETON'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 1.

There is great rejoicing to-night among loyal Missourians over the adoption of the constitutional amendment. Senator Henderson, the father of the measure, Representative Blair, and other Union Congressmen from Missouri were serenaded, and acknowledged the compliment in eloquent speeches. The President was also serenaded.

Mr. Lincoln said that he supposed the passage, by Congress, of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was the occasion of this compliment. He thought that the occasion was one that should inspire great gratitude by all throughout the whole country, and whole world, &c. The task was still before them to go forward and consummate, by the action of the States, that which Congress had consummated yesterday. He would inform them that Illinois had done her part to-day, and that Maryland was about half through. He, however, felt proud that Illinois was a little ahead. He certainly thought the measure a very fitting, if not an indispensible, adjunct to the winding up of this great difficulty. He wished the reunion of all the States, but if that reunion was permanently effected, it was necessary that the original disturbing cause should be removed.

All would acknowledge that he had never shrunk from doing what he could to eradicate slavery in the way of emancipation proclamations, but these fall short of what the constitutional amendment will do when finally consummated. It might be said that the proclamation of emancipation was in operation except in certain cases, and it might be attempted to prove it unconstitutional, but this amendment is the "King's cure all for all evils." He sincerely congratulated those present, himself, the country, and the whole world upon the passage of the amendment.

The President then introduced Henry Ward Beecher, who also made a short speech.

Gen. Singleton of Illinois, the self constituted peace commissioner of the Democratic persuasion, who has been in and out between Richmond, had an interview this evening, by appointment, with Mr. Lincoln, on matters relative to peace. The President was not carried away by his suggestions as to the best way to restore harmony and peace between the two nations.

Prominent Union politicians from Pennsylvania are now here to urge the adoption of more vigorous measures in regard to the draft in that State. They state that some official character given to the recent visit of Blair to Richmond, has had an injurious effect on recruiting in that State.

Henry Ward Beecher will start in the evening for the President to-night.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, cleanly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Great Triumph.

If events—great ones—serve as mile-stones in the progress of Nations, the passage of the Constitutional Abolition resolutions by the House of Representatives surely is one. In the fullness of time the net has come of the rebellion. Who can tell how many generations might not have come and passed away, during all which time slavery would have grown and strengthened, without even an attempt being made to apply the remedy inhering with the Constitution, but for the rebellion? Out of the perils and terrors and crime and wickedness of the rebellion has come the crowning glory of the Nation, the grand fact of Christianity and Civilization. It is the triumph of regenerated public opinion. It marks the rising of the tide that will never recede. That the States will follow the action of Congress, by their appropriate action, and complete the great work, we do not doubt. The grand moral and political revolution will not go back. It may take time to realize the consummation, for in some of the States public sentiment may not have sufficiently progressed. The question will not be suffered to remain quiet. It will agitate the public mind, and no party can long stand in successful opposition to universal emancipation.

A Suggestion and the Argument.

If we are not mistaken there is before Congress a bill to promote, by systematic means, immigration into this country from the Old World. The subject has been deemed of sufficient importance by the President to be introduced into his message, and the necessity is held by every branch of business, agricultural as well as mechanical.

The other day the New York *Post* asserted that the effect of the high duties on spool thread would be to bring English manufacturers here, and that they would bring with them, not only their capital to invest in our real estate, but they would transport hither laborers to build mills and mechanics to run them—all of which the *Post* spoke of as something to be dreaded.

It has occurred to us, supposing, that here is suggested the most feasible way possible to promote immigration from all parts of the world. If by protecting spool thread the English makers of that single article will come to us in such numbers, all we have to do is to arrange a scale whereby similar protection will be given to articles manufactured by the different countries, to cause a stream of immigration, of capitalists and operatives, to set in from almost every quarter of the globe.

The agriculturalist need not be alarmed, for nobody would be so much benefitted. Every mechanic must live, and if he have employment he will live well; so that all that could be produced from the soil would have a home market, a fact that would enhance the value of land, create a demand, and make every farmer rich, if anything could make him so.

Our vast mineral regions are continually referred to as the backbone of the country, and the means whereby, through growth and development, our credit is to be maintained, and the debt paid off. But if our iron, steel and the vast ramifications of metals, running into labor and capital, are not to be protected, if cheap British labor, and foreign competition in all almost every article, is to be allowed to run in, and undersell, underwork and under-do us, how are those mineral regions to be developed—what will they be worth—how are they then the backbone of our credit—the source of our prosperity—the means whereby our nat ional debt is to be paid?

The *Post's* argument proved entirely too much for its purpose, but it established the soundness of the only polley that will keep the nation from sinking under the burthens of the life struggle, drawing to a close. If anything is to keep our credit good and pay the debt, it is the general prosperity of the country,—employed and well paid labor; good profits on investments; increase in population, whereby our lands will be taken up and improved; the developing of the vast mineral wealth of the country. There is not an interest in the land that would not be content to have the question of protection by duties considered and legislated on, solely in the light of meeting the financial wants of the National Treasury. For, as it is by taxation that those wants are to be met, it follows in reason that taxation would most benefit a nation, and increase the country was kept prosperous, labor employed, the machinery moving, and capital active. We ask, how is this to be done if we are to buy abroad, instead of manufacturing at home?

Our present prosperity is mainly due to the incidental protection under the rate of exchange. It is the reason American instead of British fabrics are in our markets, the reason labor is well paid and everything sells well, and it is from our products that flows the stream whereby the National Treasury is supplied. Substitute importations for home products and the stream would dry up. Our machinery would stop, labor would not receive employment, land and everything produced would cheapen, and if national bankruptcy and wholesale repudiation did not follow, it would be because the laws of the universe became suddenly reversed.

ALL FOR THE BEST.—If you judge of the Southern conspirators and traitors by the press which speaks for them, they are stolen of the first water. They are content with every thing that comes along. Nothing seems seriously to disturb them. They present a most edifying example of acquiescence in laying dispensations. Victories over their armies, the capture of their strong holds, the shutting up of their ports of illicit trade, the breaking up of their communications, do not disturb the serene composure of their spirit. Their calm is imperturbable by any storms of war. With steady, tearless eyes, they follow the Union army from Vicksburg to Wilmington, via Atlanta and Savannah, and even find occasion for congratulation in the little occurrences of the journey.

They are a mystery and a study to us. In what secret and inaccessible spot are their interests secured from Yankee approaches? Have they been dipped, heels and all, in the waters of invulnerability? Is no spot raw to the touch of the lash? Or, are the leaders playing the monkey with the cat's paw in the fire? The cat squirms and screams, though the monkey is calm. Or, is there a philosophy in the adage of "the old sheep and the lamb" to inspire there resignation?

The heroes of the Richmond press, for the style is mainly confined to that highly favored city, would be laughable indeed, were not the occasion so full of sorrows, and the mockery so absurd. Those guilty, blood-stained men who have for their own ambition and cupidity, brought desolation and ruin on the people who trusted them, cannot deceive them longer with the pretense that things are working favorably to their cause. The people know that the rebellion is a failure, and the leaders fear the results which this conviction is working.

POINT OF ETIQUETTE.—A Paris letter says that the undestanding there is that Mr. DAYTON's successor will not be appointed before France is represented by a full mission at Washington. The Marquis De CHATEAURENARD, the new minister, is preparing to leave Paris, and the point of etiquette raised appears to be all the better taken from the fact that he belongs to the first class, having been raised from Secretary of Legation to full Minister.

THE New York *Times* criticises General BUTLER's Lowell speech by characterising it as an attempt to impair public confidence in men to whom the destinies of the nation are for the time intrusted, for the sake of relieving himself from unjust reproach.

The Unionists of Connecticut will meet in State Convention at New Haven, on the 15th of February, for the purpose of nominating State officers.

The Tariff Question and the Commercial.

The following letter from an influential citizen of Western Pennsylvania, who, in common with others, is deeply interested in the policy of the country at this critical time, though not written for the public eye, we take the liberty of transferring to our columns, both for the views and suggestions it contains on a great question of public policy, and the commendation it bestows on the course of the COMMERCIAL in that connection. We will take this occasion to remark, that the writer is one of many others, whose good opinion we prize more highly than almost anything else, who have commended our course with words that we shall not soon forget, and that will encourage us to strive to make the COMMERCIAL worthy of confidence and support:

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1865.

C. D. BRIGHAM, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have just been reading your leader of Saturday on Protection, and thank you for it; also for the high position you assumed on the Paper Question. While the press generally, even in Pennsylvania, I regret to say, abandoned the great principle of protection in order to secure (as they supposed) some individual gain to themselves, your paper stood firm; and an appreciative manufacturing community will, in my opinion, not forget it.

I believe the reduction of the duty on paper to three per cent., (even if it should pass the Senate,) instead of proving a benefit to the press and to those who use paper, will be a curse. It will discourage and paralyze the efforts of manufacturers, will greatly reduce the production in our own country, for capitalists will not invest in machinery where value can so readily be destroyed by such capricious legislation. The reduction, one year ago, from thirty-five to two by per cent., had that effect, and greatly curtailed, or at least prevented, the extension of production here. Yet it did nothing in the foreign paper. This action will be more crushing on the manufacture here; and at present rates of exchange, I have doubts still whether it will give the market to foreign manufacturers. If it does not, then truly the press will have snatched an apple that will turn to ashes upon their lips. *But if it does*, what then? It will crush and destroy a most important branch of manufacture at home, reduce the amount of property and business upon which taxes are to be assessed, and increase *ad infinitum* without any money at all? Can you succeed in that business less able to bear the burden that the necessities of this war inevitably throw upon them.

If we justify such action on the ground that we use more paper than we manufacture, and should therefore buy at the cheapest rate, we adopt the free trade theory, and give a fatal stab to protection.

Excuse this long letter. I only commenced on the paper question, thinking you, and have been betrayed into giving you my own ideas. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of sustaining and supporting you in your noble course, that I would call upon our people to purchase Government bonds, and pay the taxes necessary to carry this war to the restoration of the Union cheerfully, and the proclaiming of liberty throughout the land—that I could not say less.

Information Given, Gratis.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Your Correspondent * wishes information as to whether it is possible that the National Banking Law is so framed that, "if a Bank is organized on a $100,000 capital, subscribed and paid in, it can go on obtaining circulation, purchase additional bonds, obtain additional circulation *ad infinitum*," or, as he expresses it, "self-enlarge," in this capital say from one hundred thousand to a million dollars.

If your Correspondent * will visit Kay & Co., or any other respectable booksellers, and purchase a copy of the, "National Bank Act," he will see that of course nothing of the character so sperks of can be done. The law is most stringent, and guards in the most careful manner against any Banking, except on a bona fide capital, all subscribed and paid up.

Not only is the Bank prohibited from making any loans, on any pledge or hypothecation of its own stock, but each director is solemnly sworn that he holds the stock in his own name, *bona fide*, and that it is in no manner pledged or hypothecated to any bank or individual in any form.

National Banks are subjected to examination by the sworn examiners of the "United States Treasury Department;" monthly statements of the condition of each with the Department, in addition to quarterly statements, such a hypothetical case as your correspondent enquires of is simply absurd.

Suppose any State Bank would give half a million of dollars of its circulation to one of its directors and tell him to subscribe in his own name to the stock of the said State Bank thus to increase its capital, and obtain for it the privilledge how grander Bank Law! Such a transaction would destroy one dollar of additional capital. The first weekly statement of the bank would at once show a deficit in its cash to balance its accounts of exactly a half million of dollars. The same result would follow in any attempt of a National Bank to perpetrate such a ridiculous fraud, which would be at once necessarily exposed.

The National Banking system is framed so as to afford perfect safety to the public and most effectually guards against all "fictitious capital." The present Controller of the Currency, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, is widely known as a most competent officer, of great integrity, sound conservative views, and great practical knowledge.

Probably your correspondent * is a relative, or at least an "Irish one in," of one of our old brokers, who goes a little ahead of *.

Your correspondent wants to know if one hundred thousand dollars each capital can be "fixed up" so easily, "and thus grow" into (as Topsey) into countless hundreds of thousands, or millions. The Bulger gives, as its "typographical error," the question: Can a National Bank be started and successfully managed, and increase *ad infinitum* without any money at all? Could your correspondent and others not agree after financial knowledge, had before call on him for full details. By referring to the National Bank act, it will be found that all details is all he could wish, and if he reads it carefully he will soon become sufficiently posted to start a bank.

Oil Intelligence.

Oil indications in Armstrong county are every day more important, and considerable excitement is manifested along Cowanshannock, Pine and Crooked Creeks, along the banks of which nearly all the territory has been leased for oil purposes. Rev. George Ormand and others have organized a company, and intend to commence boring on the first-mentioned creek without delay. It is stated that some of the old salt wells at Leechburg, Indiana county, show good oil indications. Tradition says that Leechburg was settled on account of its salting and supporting such a number of cows, our people to purchase the Government bonds, and pay the taxes necessary to carry this war to the restoration of the Union cheerfully, and the proclaiming of liberty throughout the land—that I could not say less.

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The Medical School.

The foundation of an institution of learning on a firm and durable basis, is a project which meets with a hearty response from those who have cultivated or admired the liberal sciences, arouses the dormant ardor in the breast of the zealous student of years long gone by, and reminds him of that insatiate desire for knowledge which deprived even youthful sleep of its urgent claim, and whose attainment gives promise to be the cheerful solace of declining years.

The progressive physician hails with delight the establishment of a medical school, whose special purpose is not only to furnish instruction to enable men to practice medicine with prudence and understanding, but to elevate the standard of medical learning in this country. It is proposed to add a medical department to the Western University of this city, and it is proper and right to discuss the advantages and feasibility of this important proposition.

The mode of medical teaching pursued in the United States, has always been considered very imperfect, and the results shown in every community give lamentable proofs of its inefficiency. This defect has been a subject for discussion at nearly every meeting of the American Medical Association during the last fifteen years, and though it has been keenly felt and a plan strongly recommended, capable of at least diminishing the evils, only a few colleges have been in pecuniary circumstances sufficiently easy to venture upon this extensive but needful innovation. The difficulty lies chiefly in the absence of proper preparatory education of the students, and the short terms of the sessions allowed to acquire a proficiency in the various and difficult departments of medicine. The erection of a new school gives an opportunity to remedy these serious wants, and it should not be omitted.

The advantages which would accrue to the literary department of the University are at once so apparent, and withal so desirable, as to leave no room for doubt or discussion.

The extraordinary and rapid growth of this city, its increasing and substantial wealth, its central position, and accessibility, permit the expectation that a Medical College, well-found ed, will meet with bountiful support. It is of the first importance to secure beyond a question of doubt, the accomplishment of this creditable undertaking, not only that it shall be an honor to our city, but furnish an example of a useful institution whose success will be an incentive to create others of a different kind for public benefit. Men will watch with care the growth and progress of a benefaction become attached thereto, really love and cherish it during a long life, at the close of their career bequeath to it a part of their wealth, and secure a perfect reverence for their children, destined to become the pride and boast of a community.

The plan is already surrounded the difficulties of the enterprise are neither few in number or trivial in character, and cannot be easily and safely overcome by any single effort.

There is an inherent prejudice in the minds of many uninstructed people against a Medical College.

The practical turn of the people and the constant tenor of their lives leads them to expect an immediate return or any advanced outlay of money. In the initial years, as it were, "alive here," neither has it met with that nurture or appreciative recognition which sustains it; and in starting in this way so striking parallels as in the kind of public entertainments, the want of proper public buildings and in the inadequate means of advancing education. This is, however, no argument against its encouragement, but a motive to use every effort to obviate it, and by making seemingly insignificant things great ends result. In 1738, Mr. Menzies, of Mengeny, in Glenlyon, carried a few small plants, natives of the Island of Candia, in the Mediterranean from London, and left five of them at Dunkeld, and eleven at Blair, the residence of Duke James of Athol. These plants, *pinus mugo*, were considered to be very tender from their southern origin, and consequently were carefully kept in green-houses, but after many failures, they were allowed to breathe the open air of a foreign and inhospitable clime. They flourished, and one of them, a few years after, in an exceedingly moist soil, grew eight feet. In 1761 Duke John of Athol first conceived the idea of planting the Larch as a forest tree. Six thousand five hundred seedlings of this species, reared in the ground, and in one spring put out, were planted solely with this tree, and from it has grown a forest of timber, which has been the means to supply the English navy, and estimated worth $7,000,000 sterling. This is but one example of the well known fact, that many exotic growths, when judiciously tended, flourish even better than in their native soil, and abound in luxury and vigor beyond all colonization, and we should indulge the hope that a similar triumph awaits us, at an early day, when learning shall be firmly planted on our midst, in the goodly precincts of the useful arts.

The absence of prosperity of several public institutions, both charitable and literary, from the want of proper enriching in new efforts to searchingly inquire into the exact and precise cause of failure. As instances of the first class may be named the Orphan's Asylum and the Mercy Hospital. These charities, though of small size, had each in its sphere done a large amount of good, and, despite unstinting efforts were, for a long time, scarcely equal to the task of maintaining their usefulness. The last, for much of the time which these have passed has been long and hard, but they are fortunately now able to confer a great deal of good.

A public lecture is generally considered a ready index to this literary and scientific tastes of its beneficiaries, and it would not be considered a fair examination of the moral condition of our own. Judging by this standard, we compare unfavorable with many small villages in the northern part of the State. The publishers of the Young Men's Library Association for the year 1864, shows that for an expenditure amounting to $1,000 for books, works of the value of $115 29 have been placed upon the shelves, and the tables garnished with newspapers and magazines costing $200. Counting books at present rates, it would require at this slow pace an entire millionary to complete a library of even moderate dimensions or usefulness.

Until within a short period of time the Western University had grown slowly, owing to its scanty supply of funds, and when it was once burned down it was almost abandoned as a hopeless affair.

The cause of failure in these instances has been owing to the want of sufficient endowment to make their usefulness and advantages felt and understood in the community, and consequently they were rather regarded as a useless burden than a convenient necessity. They were left to struggle on as they could, and altogether too shabbily clad to make the acquaintance of rich friends.

The Western University Medical Seminary was formerly situated on a hill in Allegheny, for the double purpose of being in easy range of sight and furnishing practical illustrations of the height of the hill, but the gradual and difficult steps thereto, its demise seemed inevitable, but by some good luck, as it was afterwards found, the building and the ground for its ashes has arisen an institution, comfortable, supported and successful, surpassing all expectation.

Time does not permit to examine several other excellent and prosperous institutions, but we think we have enabled to triumph in a fortunate manner by the results afforded, and become familiar with the most frequent cause of these failures.

To found a medical school, and place its prosperity as a matter of certainty it must be connected with the building up of the city, of course not the only essential thing, but it is the key which opens the door of communication with the other elements necessary. *Peage tale meer end tale Tingmand*, says the Dutch proverb,—Money is more eloquent than eloquence. Let the rich and the liberal, and there are few who, at some time, have not experienced its persuasive influence. Endow this proposed institution well and it will easily combat the rivalry and competition of many schools already in activity, which are solely dependent on the fees of students for their support, and at the same time be enabled to command the best ability in this country. Give it a good start and the ambition of its professors will be the guardians of its future welfare.

In this project there is no creed to be sustained and no sectistical prejudice to be promulgated. The appointments of a chair of religion penurious men will often gratify themselves by giving a contribution, and to extend its doctrines they will sometimes assume liberality. The motive to extend the usefulness of the University is one of the noblest and most disinterested kind, and we doubt not our citizens will not be slow in furnishing the required means, when, as can be done without difficulty, it shall be demonstrated plainly that it has direct bearing on the position of our city to the commonwealth, and will be an immediate aid to her future destiny.

OFFEE.

Personal.

Hon. R. S. Smith, State Treasurer, of New Jersey, died on Monday, at Highistown, of paralysis. He had been Treasurer of the State for fifteen years.

Artemus Ward, with his Mormon show, is in Philadelphia.

Franz Spindler has been convicted in Chicago of murder, by poisoning his wife.

There is in Lexington, Massachusetts, a woman who has a husband in the army, and one child to support, who is exciting the admiration of the farmers by her prowess as a workman, for she dresses like a man, and is engaged in chopping wood at $1 12 per cord. She cuts one cord per day, and amuses herself while in the swamp by catching rabbits, at which she is very successful.

The life of the Rev. Elphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., President of Union College for the long period of sixty-three years, is drawing to its close. His infirmities always great for the past five years, seem to increase daily. He is now ninety-two years of age.

On the 31st ult., in the Carmente Convent, Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Norfolk took the veil in the presence of Nuncio Chigi, and a large attendance of sympathizing friends, among whom was her brother, the present Duke.

A Paris letter, by the last steamer, says;—"The official and semi-official papers give it up at last that the condition of the Confederacy is desperate, and they have got over calling Sherman's march through Georgia a "forced retreat." On the contrary, they admit his march to be one of the most extraordinary feats in military history, and put him down in the list of the great Generals of the world."

A man named Robert Fuller, who for some time past has been recruiting in Cleveland under authority of a commission from Governor Brough, absconded from that city recently, taking with him about $10,000 of bounty money, belonging to recruits enlisted at his office. Officers were immediately sent after him in his wanderings, and tracking him to Cincinnati, they arrested him last Saturday at the Postoffice, and returned with him to Cleveland.

General Intelligence.

The members of the O. A. K., in St. Louis, are fleeing the wrath to come. It is reported that Charles L. Hunt, the head of the order in the State, has confessed everything charged against the order since the Indianapolis conspirators were sentenced to death.

Dr. J. S. Jeffries, a government detective, doing duty from post headquarters at Cincinnati, was betrayed by a rebel deserter last week into the hands of the guerrillas in Bourbon county, Ky., who first murdered and then robbed him.

The Philadelphians, or at least those who ride in the passenger railway cars, are holding a protracted election, to decide the question whether colored people shall ride in the cars. The *Press* tells how the voting is done in the following paragraph: "In several instances of persons voting that came under our notice, the vote was cast with a profane oath that ought to have subjected the voters to ejectment. Ignorance, brutality, and profanity seemed to be related to each other. In one instance a woman took the name of the Almighty in vain when she cast a vote against the "nagurs," and yet that woman was permitted to ride in the car in company with several ladies and gentlemen. We heard of many instances of persons voting on all. It is said that a dozen votes were cast by a single person at one time. Some persons received the tickets from the conductors and quietly folded them up, and placed them in their pockets for future use."

The border passport system was to have been suspended yesterday. The lesson, though brief, has been a severe one to Canada.

An Indianapolis correspondent states that there is a memorial in circulation among members of the Indiana Legislature asking the President to show clemency so far as the finding of the late military commission in the case of Milligan, Bowles, and Horsey is concerned. The defendants were convicted of treason.

J. J. Dawson, New York *Herald* correspondent, was slightly injured in one hand by the explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Jonhsonville. He was a passenger on the steamer Lady Franklin. It was a most terrific explosion. Many people were killed outright and others scalded under the burning timbers and scorched to death or drowned. The captain of the steamer Madison was knocked down by the body of one man which was sent flying through the air. The hull of the Eclipse burned in two hours, and floated about four miles down the river. In the meantime the ammunition of the 9th Indiana Battery exploded, one hour after the first steamer explosion. One body of a man was blown with such fury against the chains supporting the guards of the steamer Lady Franklin, that the smoke stacks were carried overboard.

It is said now that Wilmington is closed to the rebel trade their attention will be wholly directed to Mexico, through which ports, it is claimed, sufficient cotton can be sent abroad to pay regularly the interest on the rebel bonds and keep a handsome balance on hand besides. The rebels are also hurrying their cotton to meet the March and September payments.

In the House of Representatives a day or two since a joint resolution was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, providing that widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, who were married prior to the year 1800, shall have the same pension as their respective husbands would be entitled to were they living, to begin on the 1st of January last.

The present fashions of dress are likely to suffer a radical change. At Paris, it is said that for evening toilet crinolines are discarded, the skirts are narrow, almost tight; the waists very short, cut in the shape of a heart in front, and supported by broad waistbands with fancy clasps. The ornaments are studded with gold stars or bees; the hair, much raised behind, artistically disposed in a mass of tiny ringlets upon the forehead, and encircled by a diadem of massive gold. Of course the stocking. Rich necklaces, extremely long ear-rings and gloves coming far over the wrist. Another contemplated change is white muslin for evening parties.

A good many of the Indiana boys of the 23d corps, which recently passed through this city, could not withstand the temptation of paying a flying visit home, while so near in passing up the river, and many of them took French furloughs. Of course they were reported as deserters, many of them, the authorities deal leniently with them in consideration of their long term of service, and the faithful service they have rendered in their campaigns, and give them transportation to their regiments.

The statistics of the Orthodox Congregational Churches in this country and the British Provinces, just prepared, show that the whole number of churches belonging to the denomination is 2,865. Of these, 69 are in Canada, and a few in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Jamaica. Massachusetts has 480, Connecticut 281, Maine 247, New Hampshire 192, Vermont 192, New York 215, Ohio 238, Illinois 218, Wisconsin 109, Iowa 102, and the rest are distributed in small numbers among the other States and territories.

It is mentioned in diplomatic circles that Maximilian's Mexican envoy was received at St. Petersburg, but got only a polite note recognizing his appearance, and that no Russian envoy is to be sent at present to Mexico. There is reason to believe that this action of the Russian Government was taken upon the advice of its Minister here.

General Bragg, of the rebel army, on the 18th ult., addressed General Terry, under flag of truce, asking permission to send clothing to Whiting and other rebel prisoners in General Terry's hands, some money and articles of clothing. The request being a reasonable one, General Terry granted the permission, and sent Major Hall and Lieut. Talbot in charge to Gen. Whiting, together with several satchels containing bundles of blankets for the same and other officers, and a package of unsealed letters addressed to the different rebel officers. Major Hall and Lieut. Graves also took out a large mail from the prisoners in our hands. Nine out of every ten of these letters were found to contain matter not allowed to send, spoke in the highest terms of the kindness with which they were treated.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on Tuesday evening—his first appearance in Baltimore—for the benefit of the Society for the Education of the Colored People. Wendell Phillips is to follow Mr. Beecher on the 14th inst., when Mr. Beecher and Frederick Douglas, who broke the ice of old prejudices last November, is to close the series of lectures. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Friends' Society in aid of the Maryland Freedmen.

Congress is making preparations to count the electoral vote. A committee has been appointed in the House to meet a similar committee on the part of the Senate. The House has also passed a resolution declaring that the electoral vote of a State which has been in rebellion shall not be counted. It is stated that no attempt would have been made to count the vote of Louisiana and Tennessee—the only States recovered from rebellion.

DIED:

CARTER—At Brownsville, Pa. on the 31st of last month after a protracted and painful illness, ZEPHANIA CARTER, in the 80th year of his age.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.

For Medicinal purposes, buy none but the best, for there is none cheaper. Ordinary grades of Liquors are essentially injurious.

For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,

Go to McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will also find a splendid stock of

Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At
N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Pile Cure.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
AND
10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of those Securities, offer GREAT ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and unquestionable duty in thus sustaining the United States government. The 7 3-10's are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000 and FULL COMMISSION ADDITIONAL IN CASH is paid to ALL PURCHASERS, no matter how large or small the amount of Bonds purchased.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30-tf

GRAND CONCERT
AT
EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY,
On Thursday Eve'g, Feb. 2, 1865,
By the
PUPILS OF MRS. E. SAWYER,
Assisted by a number of AMATEURS. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the principal Music Stores in the city, and at the Book Stores of Messrs. EASTMANS, and CLIXON, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. ja30-MTFh

FOR SALE—
OPPOSITE THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
That large brick building on Third st., known as the
"BANK EXCHANGE,"
Being forty feet front on Third street, and running through the same width to Second street. Suitable for a hotel, banking-house, manufactory or business house. Will be sold cheap, altogether or in part.
For further information, apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
Market street, or to
Banking House of Robin on McClean & Co.,
ja24 eTha8at-tf No. 75 Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, February, 1865.
A REGULAR MEETING OF THE MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION of Allegheny county will be held at their rooms, Phillips' Building, St Clair st., on Thursday evening, the 2d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
R. C. MILLER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between Second and Third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE-BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.
Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the rivers and the two cities.
Also, a two-story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.
Also, a vacant lot in Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No. 2 in Cassetti's Plan. Inquire of SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

A. W. LOOMIS. M. A. WOODWARD.
LOOMIS & WOODWARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, No. 124 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to our charge. fe2-1f

FOR SALE—
SHELVING AND COUNTERS,
Suitable for a HARDWARE or GROCERY STORE,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
fe2-1t At 96 WOOD STREET, (up stairs.)

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES
of best quality, at greatly reduced prices, at No. 54 MARKET ST.
SOUTH & ROSS.
D. W. SOUTH. JNO. ROSS.
fe2

OIL CITY AND PITTSBURGH
OIL COMPANY.
This Company are prepared to Sub-Let
OIL TERRITORY,
On the Allegheny River, near Oil City.
A fine opportunity for small Companies to realize, from the certainty of procuring Oil. For terms, apply to
J. K. MORANGE, Treasurer.
fe2-3t No. 107 Fourth Street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.
We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Goodrich street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, on which there are
FOUR BRICK HOUSES,
two of which are three story, containing five rooms each, and two are two story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold CHEAP, or
TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.
STEEL & BAILEY,
fe2 Wilkins Hall.

A NEAT COUNTRY HOME,
Nearly two and a half acres of ground, with a modern and tasty two-story Dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, abundance of good water for domestic use, choice varieties of large and small Fruits, situated just beyond East Liberty, is offered
FOR SALE ON FAIR TERMS.
The place is easy of access by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

[From the German of Heinrich Heine.]

HEARTH SONG.

BY CHARLES KENDAL.

Out of doors the storm winds whistle;
Softly, thickly falls the snow;
Snugly by the hearth I nestle,
In the bright and cheering glow.

Pensive sit I on the settle,
Watch the smoke wreaths as they rise;
From the merry, bubbling kettle
Come long-perished melodies.

By the fire the kitten, sitting,
Revels in the warmth and light;
In the shadows, vague and flitting,
Forms fantastic meet my sight.

At my memory's portal knocking,
Come the long forgotten days,
Countless recollections flecking,
In the dazzling, glittering maze.

Lovely maids, with flashing glances,
Backon, with seductive air;
Harlequins, in agile dances,
Spring and glisten here and there.

Lucent marbles glimmer faintly,
Hidden in a leafy veil;
White haired friars, grave and saintly,
Stand within the alter-rail.

And I hear the bluebell's tinkle,
And beneath their foliage bright,
See the fairy violets twinkle
In the moon's soft flood of light.

In the fire-caves, red and glowing,
Many an old enchanted tower,
Many a knight, to battle going,
Rise, called up by memory's power.

With the fire's expiring glimmer,
Shadow like, they all are gone;
Still I near the kettle simmer,
And the sleepy kitten yawn.

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of the dwelling of Mr. Robert Dickson, of the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co., 631 Liberty st., Fifth ward. The inmates were all sleeping soundly at the time, Mrs. Dickson being the first to awaken and give the alarm, and well was it for her and the members of her family that she did, as a few minutes later and all must have perished in the flames. As it was Mr. and Mrs. D. had barely time to gain the street in their night clothes, the flames singing Mrs. Dickson's hair and slightly scorching her face. Mr. Thos. Dickson, Sr., father of the Messrs. Dickson, an elderly gentleman, aged seventy-five years, was sleeping in the house of his son Robert, in a back room, on the third story. When the fire was discovered his son hastened to his apartment and aroused him from his slumbers, urging upon him the importance of immediate flight. Mr. Dickson then started down stairs, supposing his father was closely following him, but upon gaining the street, he discovered that the old gentleman was not with him, and on attempting to re-enter the house his course was impeded by the flames. He then made his way hastily to the rear of his dwelling, hoping to render assistance to his father to escape in that direction. But a few minutes elapsed from the time of waking Mr. Dickson until he was found by his son and nephew lying upon the ice in the rear of the burning building in a senseless and dying condition. It is not known whether the old gentleman leaped from his bedroom window or had made his way down stairs to the room below and from thence attempted to escape. The elevation from either room is sufficiently great to cause serious if not fatal injury, particularly to a man of Mr. Dickson's advanced age. He received a severe gash on the head, and after being conveyed to the residence of his son, Thomas Dickson, died in about an hour.

The fire communicated to the adjoining building, No. 627, which had been occupied by Mr. Thomas Dickson, but owing to the death of his wife—which occurred recently—was closed, and before the flames were subdued, both buildings were badly injured. Mr. Alex. McClintock, keg manufacturer, occupied the adjoining building, No. 625, the rear of which was considerably damaged by fire, and the whole house more or less damaged by water. He had time, however, to save most of his furniture, and his loss will not, perhaps, exceed $500. The remaining house in the block, No. 623, was occupied by Mr. F. C. Negley, coal merchant. It was but slightly damaged by fire, but the injury to the furniture, by water and breakage, was very considerable. The block, with the exception of No. 623, was owned by the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co., and each of the buildings had an insurance of $1,000 in the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, which will not cover the loss.

After the fire had raged for the space of an hour the gable wall of No. 629 gave way and fell out on the roof of a two-story brick building owned by Mrs. Dunn, widow, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Marshall, of the firm of Dickson, Marshall & Co., foundrymen. The house had not caught fire, but the family had taken the precaution to leave a moment or two before. Mr. Marshall had just left his door when the crash came. The roof of the building was broken in, as was also the roof of the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. L. M. Morris, of the firm of Dickson, Marshall & Co., and owned by Mrs. Dunn. Mr. Morris had a sick child in the house, which had to be removed, although in a dying condition. It was a most fortunate thing that these houses were vacated in time, or the consequences might have been very serious—especially to Mr. Marshall's family. The rooms which they occupied, on the second story, were filled with brick and portions of the broken roof.

Although we made diligent inquiry we could find no one who could give us any clue as to the origin of the fire. All seemed to agree in the opinion that it started in the kitchen, but in what manner no one could venture an opinion. Owing to the frozen condition of the fire plugs, considerable time elapsed before water could be procured by the steamers. Added to this, the Niagara, located within a short distance of the fire, started out in good time, but the hose broke, ran away, and could not be checked up until they had gone nearly outside the city limits. Had the engine reached the ground promptly, and water could have been secured at once, the damage would have been confined to the building in which the fire occurred.

The death of Mr. Dickson will cause a feeling of deep sadness in this community, where he was well known as an upright honorable man.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICE CHANGES.—The Postmaster General has ordered the following changes: Establish a new office at Millerstown Station, Perry county, Pennsylvania, and appoint Wm. S. Jones postmaster. Change the name of Granville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to Granville Centre, and appoint Leander D. Taylor postmaster, in place of A. J. Drake, superceded by the change. The following appointments have been made: Stephen L. Evens, postmaster at Carrolton, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, vice Joseph Behe, resigned. Benedict Stevens, postmaster at Meadow Gap, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, vice David S. Baker, resigned. On route No. 2,685, Pennsylvania, Apollo to Elder's Ridge, George Blair, contractor, three additional weekly trips are ordered, making the service six times a week, from February 5, 1865

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—A soldier named Milligan, who had been tried by the Military Commission lately in session in this city, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of five years in Clinton prison, New York, arrived at Troy on Thursday night, in charge of a guard. The prisoner was taken to the Station House, where he was confined until five o'clock on Friday morning, when the guard took him to the depot with the intention of waiting there until the train arrived. As the weather was very cold they went into the Union House for the purpose of warming themselves, and while there, through the interference of a crowd of roughs, the prisoner escaped, and has not since been heard from. The bar-keeper of the hotel and a man named Joseph Chatran has been arrested on a charge of aiding the prisoner to escape. They were committed to await an investigation of the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a German named August Eibrecht was run over by a locomotive on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Manchester, and instantly killed. The deceased was walking on the railroad track, and noticing a train coming east, stepped upon the other track, when he was knocked down by a locomotive going west and run over. Eibrecht resided in Wood's Run, was a carpenter by trade, and worked in the Ninth ward. The Corner held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, when the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

ALLEGHENY POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Committee on Police, of the Allegheny Councils, in conjunction with Mayor Morrison, have made the following appointments: Chief of Police, Robert Irwin; Day Police, Arthur Hopper, Wm. Nixon, Wm. Smith, Jacob Hess; Night Watch—Captain, Joseph M'Vicker; Lieutenant, J. H. Bailey; Privates, James Greenwood, Joseph Campbell, David Elkins, J. Scott, J. Westerman, Robert M'Intyre, Isaac Wright. Three night watchmen are yet to be appointed.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The reader is referred to the notice of Messrs. J. Klee & Brother, who purposes opening a new clothing establishment about the middle of February, in the building formerly occupied by Wilson, Carr & Co., No. 95 Wood street. In addition to opening with an entire new stock of clothing, the firm have made arrangements for manufacturing ready made wearing apparel upon an extensive scale.

DENTISTRY.—To those who may be in want of a dentists skill in extracting or inserting teeth, we commend the establishment of Quincy A. Scott, No. 278 Penn street, where they can procure a full set of vulcanite, plain teeth, from $6 upwards. He extracts teeth *without pain* by a pleasant process, without the use of chloroform, so that no danger need be apprehended by the patient.

Freedmen's Aid Commissi

Allen Kramer, Treasurer of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums of money, paid into the Treasury at the Banking House of Kramer & Rahm:

Collection at public meeting Dec. 30	$ 88 50
T. Bakewell	50 00
Wm. Bakewell	25 00
H. Holdship	10 00
Mrs. Mary B. Jackson	200 00
W. H. Hunter	10 00
Rev. Wm. Preston	5 00
Mrs. L. W. Graham	5 00
Mr. James Wood	5 00
Mrs. Beard	50 00
Mrs. McElwaine	1 00
Thomas M. Howe	500 00
C. G. Hussey	1,000 00
E. H. Irish	100 00
Wm. Thaw	1,000 00
Josiah Copley	20 00
Mrs. J. F. Loy	5 00
Rhinehart Dehan	5 00
Wm. P. Murphy	20 00
D. W. C. Bidwell	10 00
William Tate	5 00
Mrs. E. C. Cochran	10 00
Anonymous (signed "Grace")	1 00
Miss C. Thompson	5 00
Rev. W. D. Howard	10 00
M. R. Trevor	10 00
J. W. Chaffant	100 00
Josiah King	100 00
David Ritchie	500 00
Baptist Church, Mount Pleasant	28 00
Individuals at Mount Pleasant	15 45
R. D. Book	5 00
Wm. Frew	500 00
Rev. J. T. Dickinson, Middlefield, Conn.	33 00
Anonymous, signed "A Friend of Freedom	8 00
John Patterson	10 00
E. W. Critteden	5 00
F. R. Brunot	500 00
Third Presbyterian Church Sabbath School of Pittsburgh	50 00
J. L. Carnahan	100 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn treet, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18sm

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTE of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immensurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior Article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc26-1y

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz.:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	BITS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. ja28-3m

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CLOTHING

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

47 Fifth street,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, got up in good style—white and colored cotton or linen Shirts; fancy or plain flannel or cassimere Shirts; white or colored Undershirts and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mitted or fancy cotton or woolen half hose; silk pockets; Ties, fancy cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper Collars of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas; black or light Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you cannot be suited, you, will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give him a call. ja6-1

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

de13-1y

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION

OF

Western Penneylvania, Eastern Ohio,

AND

Western Virginia.

President.....Dr. C. G. HUSSEY.

Vice-Presidents:

THOS. BAKEWELL, Hon. THOS. M. HOWE.
WILLIAM THAW, FELIX R. BRUNOT.

Corresponding Secretary.....Rev. J. B. CLARK, D. D.
Recording Secretary.....R. H. TUSEY, Esq.
Treasurer.....ALLEN KRAMER, Esq.

Directors:

Rev. W. D'Howard, D. D.	Hon. J. K. Moorhead.
Rev. Herrick Johnston.	Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D.,
Hon. Thos. Williams.	Jos Horne, Esq.
Rev. W. A. Davidson.	Rev. J. S. Travaill.
Rev. G. S. Chase.	Rev. J. J. Billinger.
Rev. W. A. Passavant.	Dr. T. F. Dale.
James Park, Jr.,	Ormsby Phillips.
Wm. Frew.	Wm. Little.
Joseph Pennock.	Josiah King.
Jas. McKnight.	Wm. M. Shinn, Esq.,
Josiah Copley, Esq.	Hon. Jas. L. Graham,
Hon. T. J. Bigham	David Robinson,
Harvey Childs.	

Donations of Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, School and other Books, and Money, to be sent to the building formerly occupied by Wilson, Carr & Co., No. 95 Wood street. In addition to opening with an entire new stock of clothing, the firm have made arrangements for manufacturing ready made wearing apparel upon an extensive scale.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. If an opinion founded on is of 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are dentists who call such call at 278 Penn street, and are dentists who call such call at 278 Penn street, and are dentists who call such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DALTON

FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINES

Are offered to the Public with entire confidence in the belief that they are destined to FILL A

GREAT VOID IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE

throughout the land, and to take rank with the SEWING MACHINE as a valuab e auxiliary in CLOTHING THE HOUSEHOLD, and in

Reducing Family Cares and Expenses.

These Machines are

PERFECTLY SIMPLE,

are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A Child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of Work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyr, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS, as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

More Work Can Be Accomplished

IN ONE DAY

on one of these Machines, than can be

DONE IN TWO MONTHS BY HAND.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make TIGHT or OPEN STITCH, PLAIN, RIBBED or FANCY.

They are capable of making a GREATER QUANTITY and VARIETY OF WORK, and IN A MORE PERFECT MANNER than ANY OTHER KNITTING MACHINE NOW IN EXISTANCE.

☞ Call and see them in operation.

AGENCY

For PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, WESTERN NEW YORK and WEST VIRGINIA.

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

E. P. CARPENTER.

ja24-3m

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 20th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of February inst., to Stockholders of record at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

ja16-tw

HEADQUARTERS

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 26th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good, able bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interest of the men. Avoid the draft. Go to the 1st Provost Marshal, or any volunteer recruiting office, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry. B Company, commanded by First Lieutenant James H. Gret, and G Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Boge.

P. DUNCAN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

ja9-1m

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLES'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Coal Pipe Bore and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

ja5-3m

ATTORNEYS.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

my18

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ja26

JNO. M. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA

my6

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

100 New Iron bound Oil Barrels,
100 SACKS Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 21 Smithfield street.

ja17

PRODUCE.—

2,500 bushels Dried Apples.
200 obls. prime Beans.
40 do. Kiln dried Hominy.
10 do. Canada Peas.
18 half bbls. Pearl Barley.
5,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
100 bbls. Green Apples.
5 do. Prime Roll Butter.
2 do. Eggs.
1,000 Pumpkins in Pens. In store and for sale by

CRAIG, SCHMERTZ & CO., 84 Wood st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for six nights only of the celebrated lyric artiste

VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
VESTVALI. VESTVALI.

THE MAGNIFICENT,

and la t opportunity to see her celebrated new play in which she has secured the enviable title of the greatest ar iste of the age

THIS EVENING, the great play of

GEMMEA! GEMMEA!

Gemea, the Hebrew Mother.....Vestvali,

To conclude with

THE LOST CHILD.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Continuance of 8 p. m.

To-night,

BENEFIT OF MRS. C. J. FOSTER,

on which occasion Mr. J. O. SKEFTON has kindly volunteered. Also,

A YOUNG LADY OF THIS CITY

will make her Debut.

JOHNNY HART,
FRANK BERGER,
D. W. COLLINS,
NICK FOSTER,
W. H. ASHTON,
FAYETTE WELCH,
JOHNNY REDDEN,
EDW. CAMPBELL,
GEO. DERIOUS,

THE CORPS DE BALLET.

SMYTHES MINSTRELS, acknowledged to equal all, and surpass many of the traveling troups.

The largest and most talented combination ever brought to this city.

THE ENTIRE COMPANY

Appear to-night in a splendid original programme.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

Immense success of the charming

Mlle LOUISE ELMORE,

Second appearance of the bewitching

FLORENCE RIVERS,

An entire change of programme every evening during this week.

Boyd, Gallagher, Tooley, Knobbs, Holmes, Donnelly, and his magnificent Ballet Troupe,

The Buffalo Boys.

Miss JENNIE ALLEN, HARRY CLIFFORD, and the whole of the great Company will appear.

Prices as before.

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1865.

The Great Excelsior Eastern Troupe

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS

AND BRASS BAND.

Twenty brilliant Star Performers, who will appear in an entirely new and original programme, not yet copied by our many unsuccessful imitators. Everything is new, novel and attractive. In conjunction with the B ass Band, is Messrs. DELEHANTY and WARD, the Champion Double Clog Dancers, who challenge the world in the sum of $1000 to compete with them. Troupe NOT to be confused of a few ONE-HORSE performers, but of gentlemanly artists of known ability. See Programmes.

SKEL. & GAYLORD, Proprietors.
SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
GEO. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Ja31-6t

CITY HILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or at my place of business in the city and have the exclusive use of the same

ja28-1y

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION

On November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of February 1st, 1864.

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110 225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	50,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	52,000 00
Due on Demand	26 031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3 420 01
Cash on hand	21,556 00
Total Assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	3,913 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	16,833 68
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee have examined the books of the institution, the vouchers, securities, and cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.
JOHN MOORHEAD, }

November 1 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, | Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.
WM. H. SMITH, | C. G. HUSSEY.
W. B. COPELAND, | JACOB PAINTER.
HARVEY CHILDS, | NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

nov8-3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, late Pittsburgh Trust Company, Capital $100,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $500,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Coupons, Accounts, Specie, and Current Funds, at par, on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the care of this institution will receive prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BYRNE,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL ELA,
WM. K. NIMICK	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.

no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

oct31-6m

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1y

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER UNION SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A. D. REINEMAN, Pres't.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

au19-tf

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

Office, 55 Market street.

se27

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

mh30-tf

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks for sale by or by letter information when desired.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET, third door from Suspension Bridge. ALLE HENY, PA. ja28

E. PICHE,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja28-1y | No. 75 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,

PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEEHAN. oct21-1y

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 45 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.

1y28 No. 45 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and

Address, E. HEMETTE,
dec2-6m 58 Liberty street, New York city.

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1865.

The Great Excelsior Eastern Troupe

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS

AND BRASS BAND.

Twenty brilliant Star Performers, who will appear in an entirely new and original programme, not yet copied by our many unsuccessful imitators. Everything is new, novel and attractive. In conjunction with the B ass Band, is Messrs. DELEHANTY and WARD, the Champion Double Clog Dancers, who challenge the world in the sum of $1000 to compete with them. Troupe NOT to be confused of a few ONE-HORSE performers, but of gentlemanly artists of known ability. See Programmes.

SKEL. & GAYLORD, Proprietors.
SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
GEO. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Ja31-6t

CITY HILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or at my place of business in the city and have the exclusive use of the same

ja28-1y

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Cruthches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. ja16-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Crutches, &c., &c.

OTTO REELMOLD, 68 Smithfield near Fifth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se16-1y

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y

J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS., offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood searcher, Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Jayne's Expectorant, Sherman's Lozenges and Pain Extractor, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbolic Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Lycopodium. ja6

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and Proprietary Articles generally,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

se27 PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au8-1y

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,

AND

APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.

no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

RAILROAD

Car Wheels and Axles.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.

We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.

no15-1y

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

AND

Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

☞REPAIRING done at short notice.

EULER & SAUNTER,
No. 7 St. Clair street.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia,

Office No. 15 Market street,

PITTSBURGH PA.

Ja9-

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE.

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

se12-6m

W. & C. B. BERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, February 2, 1865.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, Pres. | R. PATRICK, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 21, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20	108 80	109 00
U. S. Certificates	.....	97 75
Allegheny County 6's	.....	85 00
Connellsville 6s	82 75	.....
Do. do.	.....	50 00
Steubenville Scrip	70 00	.....
Butler county 6s	.....	.....
Allegheny Gas	.....	37 50
Monongahela Navigation Co	.....	46 00
Fort Wayne	90 00	.....
Connellsville R. R	11 25	12 50
Connellsville R. R. (int.)	12 50	.....
Pitts. & Steubenville Railroad Co.	.....	8 50
Exchange Bank	78 00	.....
Citizens Bank	.....	86 00
Dalzell	8 25	8 75
Peninsula Oil	.....	84 00
Wilcox Lubric	.....	96 00
Pittsburgh and Pulla	42 50	.....
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 05
Cherry Run Central	2 05	.....
Carr, Story and Cherry Run	1 02	.....
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 75	.....
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	2 70	.....
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 00	.....
Coal Bluffs Mining Co	.....	1 25

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

The stock market continues quiet. Curtis, 14@15; Caldwell, 6@6¼; Dalzell, 8¾@8⅞; Maple Shade, 24; St. Nicholas, 4. Gold 203½.

WEDNESDAY, February 1.

Another lively evening at the People's Stock Exchange. Oil shares went off briskly—attendance very large—bidding spirited—prices for the leading stocks well maintained. Columbia offered at 80–79½ bid; Caldwell 6 asked—1 70 bid; Dalzell 8 90 asked—8 25 bid; Ei Dorado 1 90 asked—1 65 bid; Fleming and Blood 3 40 asked—3 25 bid; Ohio Valley declining—offered at 1 45. Union Lubric is looking up and exhibits highly favorable reports from their territory. In other stocks we note the following sales:

400 Banner	85
800 Cherry Run and Blood Farm	95
100 do Pittsburgh	1 30
1,000 do do	1 40
400 Pit Hole	90
500 do	98
100 do	98
200 do	98
1,000 do	98
100 do	98
50 Federal	1 05
1,000 Fuller Reserve	1 00
600 do	1 02
200 do	1 05
200 Merchants	95
200 do	96
500 McAboy	1 03
100 do	1 03
100 Oil City and Pittsburgh	1 00
800 Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00
1,000 do do	4 00
800 Ritchie	1 02
200 do	1 05
200 Stella	95
200 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 00
400 do do do	1 07
800 do do do	1 06
200 do do do	1 07
400 do do do	1 07
100 Union Lubricating	98
200 do do	98
200 do do	97
200 do do	97
600 Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 00
800 Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 00
100 Cherry Run Central	2 05
100 McAboy and Cherry Run	1 03
100 Cherry Run Central	2 05

—The sales at the regular Board to-day were $2,000 U. S. 5-20s at $1 08, and a small lot of 200 shares of Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Oil Stock at $1 75, an advance over the price obtained at the People's Stock Exchange.

—The Stock market continues active for Oil Shares, but in the heavier securities not much is doing. A good deal of inquiry for the Stocks of National Banks. These institutions pay liberal dividends which causes their Stock to be much sought after.

—The contemplated movement on the part of some of the Banks to refuse the bills of all Banks that do not keep their notes at par here or in Philadelphia, which took effect to-day, did not cause any excitement with the great majority of our banking houses who choose to let things remain pretty much as they were hitherto. The Fourth National Bank offers to receive currency at par, and furnish exchange on New York and Philadelphia at par. The discount rates or difference between par and currency funds has, in this city, been generally an arbitrary distinction, each banker charging pretty much according to his inclination, without having any well defined standard to follow. Every bank, whether it be located in a country town or in the city, that redeems its notes in legal tenders or national bank bills, ought to be received on deposit or in payment of any obligation at bank, at par. This practice would be just and contribute towards purifying the bank note circulation.

—Kennedy's Bank Review for February reports about one hundred new counterfeits, besides a great deal of valuable information to every person handling money.

—The Petroleum interest, says the *World*, is attaining such proportions that the attention of the whole country is attracted toward it. New companies are springing into existence every day, and the capital represented thereby is attaining enormous proportions. The benefits accruing to the country from this energetic development of the oil districts of the loyal States are already great and promise a large increase. The United States are undoubtedly destined to supply the world with this production of nature. Indications of petroleum are every day being discovered in different parts of the loyal States. Petroleum oil has been discovered in California, in Illinois (parties are now at work boring wells in the western division of Chicago, and with every prospect of success), in Kentucky, in Michigan, in Ohio, in Western Virginia, in Pennsylvania (the great centers of the petroleum interest), in Connecticut, in Missouri, and in this State, in the Adirondack region, and on the banks of the Hudson. The great and manifold advantages arising from investment in the shares of oil companies are apparent in the large and frequent dividends paid by petroleum companies *out of earnings*.

In addition to these individual benefits, the investors in this class of security have the satisfaction of knowing that their capital is being employed in permanently enriching the country by adding to national wealth as well as individual riches, and thereby creating new capital by which we may retrieve the disordered state of our public finances, and, in time, furnish the means for paying our already large and rapidly increasing national debt.

—The following important resolution, relating to depositories of public money, is reported to have been offered in the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the forty-fifth section of "An act to provide a National Currency," &c., as to prohibit the designation of associations under said act as depositories of public money in all cities and towns where there is a subtreasury of the United States, and in all such cases to require the public money to be deposited in the sub-treasury; and that the committee further inquire what additional legislation is necessary to render the Government secure against loss on account of public money deposited with designated depositories under the said act, and report by bill or otherwise.

There is not much probability of the passage of any such bill as is here suggested, at the present time, though as a preliminary step to a resumption of specie payments, such action would be eminently proper. Even under the present exclusively paper currency the privilege of designating depositories of public moneys is too large and influential to be granted to any one department of the Government. Such depositories should be designated by a general law, and the money deposited with them be carefully guarded by the same authority.

New York Copper Stocks.

	Offered.	Asked.
Hedford	⅛	1
Caledona	—	10
Canada	—	1¾
Evergreen Bluff	—	12¾
Hilton	—	3
Knowlton	—	7
Norwich	—	4½
Optima	—	9
Onanonagon	—	2
Penn	—	22
Rockland	10	—

Cincinnati Iron Market.

The demand for pig has been more moderate, but we have no change to report in prices. Hot blast is quoted $53@55 per ton, and cold $70@75. Bar is steady at 7¾@8 for common, and 8½@8¾ for charcoal. Horse shoes are lower, and we now quote Shoenberger's extra 10¼@ 11 per lb.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

The cold weather caused the dealers to advance Coal to 2½c per bushel for Youghiogheny, and 2½c for other descriptions, delivered. There is none at the river unsold, and the quotations by the barge load are nominal.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note as regards the leading articles of trade. The demand was restricted to small operations principally to meet the wants of the home market. The weather continues to moderate and we expect to be able to announce a resumption of navigation to all points in a few days. Business will then open up in earnest. The receipts of produce have been moderate, and as a general thing prices were unchanged. The unsettled state of the gold market in the East operates as a check on trade generally. On the wharf business was dull and is likely to remain so until the ice moves off. The steamers in port have had a long rest, and many of our steamboat officers would like to be up and doing. We anticipate they will not have to wait long—there is a good time coming. The Pilgrim has a portion of her cargo on board. She will have despatch for Clarksville and Nashville. The packet Olive, Capt Andrews, is anxiously awaiting the lee to give way, in order to take her departure for St. Louis. She will be followed by the Columbia. The first Cincinnati boat to depart will be the Argonaut No. 2 She will be followed by the Yorktown. The Parkersburg packet, Bayard, being all ready, will soon take her departure for Parkersburg and the oil district. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HOMANY—The market was steady but not very active. We note sales of 10 bbls at $12 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—The stock on hand is not large, and prices have undergone no particular change. We note sales at 14@14½c.

POTASH—Sales of 6 bbls at 11½@12c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market has exhibited no particular change. The demand was confined to medium lots to meet the wants of the home market. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family; 65 bbls at $10 75@11; 50 bbls do. Spring wheat at $10 50; 140 bbls do. at $10 75@11; 100 do. at $10 75@10 80. The receipts of Flour have been confined to limited parcels that arrived by rail, with a few lots of country Flour by wagons.

RYE FLOUR—The market was quiet, with but little inquiry. Sales of 10 bbls at $9 50 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was dull, the season being far advanced. Sales of 10 sacks at $1 ₱ cwt.

BACON—The market was unchanged, and we note regular sales in lots varying from 100 to 5,000 lbs at 21c. for Shoulders; 22c. for Sides, and 24 c. for sugar-cured Hams.

LARD—Prices about held their own, 24c being the ruling figure. The supply on hand is not large.

HAY—The receipts show a large falling off as compared with the previous day. 12 loads were disposed of at the scales at $40@45.

OATS—The market was quiet. Sales of 1 sacks at 46c.

SUGAR—The market was steady but not very active. The price of Brown ranges from 20@23c.

CHEESE—The supply was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Sales of 55 boxes Western Reserve at 21@23c.; sales of 10 do choice at 22@24c.

QUAILS—The supply was up with the demand. Sales of 4 dozen from store at $3 per dozen.

GRAIN—There was a moderate demand for all grades of grain, and former prices have been well maintained. Wheat was steady at $2 05@2 10 for Red, and $2 15@2 20 for choice White. Sales were reported of about 800 bushels, composed of from store at 90c ₱ bushel. Corn was in fair request at $1 30@1 33. Barley was dull; Spring $1 50, and Fall $1 60 ₱ bushel.

APPLES—The supply on the market being mostly of an inferior quality, prices ranged from $3@3 50 ₱ bbl.

Pig Iron Receipts for January, 1865.

The following are the receipts of pig iron per the Pennsylvania Railroad, for January, 1865, with the consignees and weight. The receipts were not so large as the previous month:

Date.	Consignee.	No. Cars.	Pounds.
Jan. 2,	Martin, Oliver & Brickell	1	20,000
	2, John Moorhead	11	130,000
	2, J Wood & Co	4	85,118
	2, Shoenberger & Co	1	18,841
	4, R C Loomis	1	22,830
	4, Shoenberger & Co	2	36,000
	4, J Moorhead	3	64,000
	4, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	18,294
	4, S M Wickersham	3	182,861
	5, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	8	150,868
	5, D Crawford	2	46,000
	5, J Moorhead	8	141,840
	5, S M Wickersham	10	229,351
	5, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	18,662
	6, J Moorhead	5	100,208
	6, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	6	134,000
	6, J Moorhead	5	155,116
	8, D Crawford	3	67,022
	9, J Moorhead	11	242,000
	10, Shoenberger & Co	14	304,695
	10, J Moorhead	13	284,011
	11, J Moorhead	10	208,956
	11, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	5	112,000
	11, D Crawford	2	45,812
	11, J Moorhead	14	314,752
	13, J Moorhead	13	247,000
	13, G S Bryan & Co	5	112,000
	13, J R Lliuday & Co	1	22,400
	13, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	44,800
	15, Fort Pitt Foundery	3	75,825
	14, J Moorhead	10	224,880
	14, D Crawford	2	48,864
	15, J Moorhead	9	21,042
	16, Shoenberger & Co	5	129,020
	16, J Moorhead	11	257,800
	17, G S Bryan & Co	6	157,000
	17, J Moorhead	21	454,000
	18, G S Bryan & Co	5	110,058
	18, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	18,725
	18, G S Bryan & Co	4	89,856
	19, J Moorhead	16	341,792
	19, Fort Pitt Foundry	2	39,956
	19, Shoenberger & Co	1	19,744
	20, Fort Pitt Foundry	3	69,660
	20, J Moorhead	5	113,400
	20, D Crawford	3	107,156
	20, G S Bryan & Co	9	201,756
	21, Shoenberger & Co	13	324,000
	21, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	10	227,500
	21, J Moorhead	15	329,420
	22, G S Bryan & Co	9	202,150
	22, J Moorhead	9	201,910
	22, Fort Pitt Foundry	2	39,628
	23, G S Bryan & Co	16	336,000
	24, Shoenberger & Co	21	392,000
	23, J Moorhead	3	67,200
	24, G S Bryan & Co	12	249,480
	24, J Moorhead	5	102,000
	24, J Wood & Co	1	22,438
	24, Shoenberger & Co	1	18,584
	25, G S Bryan & Co	9	201,150
	25, Shoenberger & Co	1	18,600
	26, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	19,744
	26, Shoenberger & Co	1	22,400
	26, G S Bryan & Co	15	342,250
	27, J Moorhead	6	128,760
	27, Fort Pitt Foundry	3	61,600
	27, J Wood & Co	4	89,950
	27, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	21,068
	28, J Moorhead	3	60,164
	28, J Wood & Co	4	89,600
	28, Shoenberger & Co	3	51,996
	31, J Moorhead	11	242,000
	31, G S Bryan	22	492,800

Bloom Receipts for January, 1865.

The following are the receipts of Blooms by the Pennsylvania Railroad for January, with the consignees, No. of pieces, and the weight. The receipts exhibit a falling off as compared with the previous month;

Date.	Consignee.	No. Pieces.	Pounds.
Jan. 2,	James Boyd & Co	724	75,325
	3, Singer, Nimick & Co	168	21,670
	3, J Moorhead	261	42,960
	4, J Moorhead	180	20,68
	5, Lyon, Shorb & Co	321	42,280
	5, Lyon, Shorb & Co	164	20,640
	9, Shoenberger & Co	160	23,935
	10, W M Lyon & Co	704	76,355
	10, Lyon, Shorb & Co	62	23,215
	11, J Moorhead	90	19,527
	12, Singer, Nimick & Co	111	22,285
	12, D Crawford	180	27,730
	13, J Moorhead	380	43,360
	13, Lyon, Shorb & Co	805	98,965
	14, Lyon, Shorb & Co	181	19,910
	14, Singer, Nimick & Co	161	22,800
	16, J Moorhead	180	21,085
	16, Lyon, Shorb & Co	533	60,125
	18, Lloyd & Black	184	21,360
	18, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	22,390
	18, J Moorhead	91	20,485
	20, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	41,220
	21, George S Bryan	179	22,700
	21, J Moorhead	180	21,945
	23, Spang, Chalfant & Co	180	21,715
	23, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	21,760
	24, Lyon, Shorb & Co	352	40,215
	24, George S Bryan & Co	120	15,660
	24, Spang, Chalfant & Co	180	20,746
	24, Lyon, Shorb & Co	338	38,025
	26, Shoenberger & Co	160	18,960
	26, J Moorhead	84	19,268
	27, Spang, Chalfant & Co	180	21,059
	27, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	40,880
	30, Lyon, Shorb & Co	158	21,445
	30, Spang, Chalfant & Co	180	18,000
	30, G S Bryan & Co	160	20,530
	30, D C McCormick & Co	174	18,000

Pig Iron Receipts for January, 1865.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron per the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, for January, 1865, together with the consignee, number of cars and the weight:

	Consignee.	No Cars.	Tn.	lbs
Jan. 4,	J Wood & Son	1	20	20,000
	5, J Wood & Son	3	30	60,000
	6, J Moorhead	3	30	60,000
	7, J Moorhead	3	30	60,000
	9, R C Loomis	3	30	60,000
	9, J Wood & Son	2	20	40,000
	10, J Wood & Son	3	30	60,000
	11, J Wood & Son	3	60	60,000
	11, R C Loomis	1	10	20,000
	12, R C Loomis	1	10	20,000
	12, J Wood & Son	1	10	20,000
	13, J Moorhead	1	10	20,000
	13, J Wood & Son	3	30	60,000
	14, R C Loomis	1	10	20,000
	14, J Wood & Son	1	10	20,000
	17, J Moorhead	1	10	9,000
	17, J Wood & Son	5	50	100,000
	17, Kloman & Co	2	20	40,000
	18, R C Loomis	2	20	40,000
	18, J Moorhead	2	20	40,000
	18, J Wood & Son	3	33	60,000
	21, J Moorhead	1	10	20,000
	21, J Wood & Son	2	20	40,000
	22, J Moorhead	3	30	60,000
	23, J Wood & Son	7	70	140,000
	23, Lloyd & Black	1	10	20,000
	24, J Moorhead	3	30	60,000
	24, J Wood & Son	5	50	100,000
	24, R C Loomis	4	40	80,000
	26, J Moorhead	1	10	20,000
	28, J Wood & Son	8	80	160,000
	28, G S Bryan	1	10	20,000

Pig Iron Receipts Per Allegheny Valley Railroad for January, 1865.

The following are the receipts of pig iron for the month of January, 1865, together with the consignees and the weight:—

Date.	Consignee.	Cars.	Tons.	Pounds.
Jan. 7	Reese, G. & Dull	1	10	20,000
do 13	Martin, O. & B	1	10	20,000
do 19	do do	1	10	20,000
do 21	Rees, G. & Dull	2	10	40,000
do 26	do do do	1	10	20,000
do 27	do do do	1	10	20,000
Total		9	60	140,000

Iron Receipts Per A. V. R.R. for Jan., 1865.

The following is the amount of the manufactured iron received by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the month of January, 1865:—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 26 cars with 260 tons

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, February 2, 1865.

Business in the oil way has been inactive. There were no sales of crude reported for the best of all reasons, the supply in the market being exhausted. How long matters will continue in this way depends on the weather. The Allegheny river is still closed to Oil City; this prevents receipts by that route. The weather continues to moderate with a reasonable prospect of an early resumption of trade to the oil regions. The rates of crude in this market are nominal; they could not be furnished with any degree of correctness, hence we omit them. The supply of oil to come forward is said to be large. There seems to be no diminish in the yield, besides new wells are going down in various directions. We hear daily reports of new wells being struck. We would advise our readers to wait. One thing is very certain when the river does open we shall have a busy time. The oil brokers and dealers are making large preparations; oil barrels occupy the Allegheny Wharf by the acre, and may be counted by thousands. Refined oil has exhibited no movement for some days. The only sales made were in a small way, to meet the wants of the city trade, with an occasional order for a car load for the West. Of course there is no use in shipping to the East. The prices in New York for bond and free are as low as those demanded here, leaving no margin for shipment. The assetted state of the gold market is said to be the cause.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J. Gracie & Co., 150 bbls benzine for New York.

J. Gracie & Co., 56 bbls tar for New York.

Petrona Co., 25 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Stock market weak and lower. The reports of peace negotiations have unsettled confidence and there is no disposition to buy and very little to sell. Governments generally lower. Demand for 5 20s quite limited, foreign orders having apparently been supplied. Coal and the miscellaneous list generally lower under special influences. To-day gold has been very weak and unsteady. Operations light. Money continues easy. Foreign exchange very dull. A public meeting and stock exchange opened to-day. Numerous speeches were made and much enthusiasm shown. At the Petroleum Board stocks were active. Sales of Excelsior at $13 50; Germania 95c; Highgate 90c; Buchanan Farm $1 85; Empire City $5 40; U. S. $25. Petroleum market rules firm but quiet. 100 bbls Free sold at 85@88c; 100 Crude at 45@46; Refined in bond quoted steady at 66@66.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 1.

Cotton dull, heavy and decidedly lower, at 85@86c for middlings; sales of 1,000 bales at this price. Flour—State and Western dull and 50 lower; $9 35@9 40 for extra State; $10 60@10 85 for extra Ohio; $9 60@10 05 for trade brand; closing dull. Whisky less active and drooping at $2 31½@2 31¾ for Western and $2 30 for State. Wheat dull; very choice spring $2 05@2 10; very choice amber Michigan at $2 30. Rye quiet. Barley steady. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Oats active and decidedly higher; large sales of Western reported at $1 08 @1 09. Wool dull. Pork firmer and more active; $36 75@37 50 for mess; $35 00 for 1861 and 1862 do; $30 50@31 00 for prime; $34 00@34 50 for cash; $31 00 for prime; $35 50@35 75 for prime mess, and $36 00 for choice mess. Also, 2,000 bbls new mess for January, March and April, delivery, at $38 50@38 75. Total stock of old and new February 1st, 1865, 126,920 pkgs; same date last month, 141,000 pkgs; same date last year, 97,048 pkgs. Beef Hams quiet at $24@26 50 for western. Dressed Hogs heavy at 15¼@15¾c for western. Prime Steam Lard quiet at 23½@23¾c. Butter dull, regular and dull at 18½@23c, and choice 27@28c. Butter selling at 32@47c for Ohio, and 43@53c for State. Cheese quiet at 14@22c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109¾@109¾. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 203¾, advancing to 203¾, declining to 202¾, and closing at 203. Government stocks less active and scarcely so firm. Stocks dull, and steady: R. I. 99¾; Fl. W. & C. 90½; Alton & T. H. preferred 65; N. W. 32½; do preferred 65½; do for preferred 86½. Erie 68½; Hudson 89½; Reading 103¾; M. C. 107½; M. S. 63¾; Ill. C. scrip 108; C. & P. 77½; N. Y. C. 104; Mariposa 11¾; 6-20s of '62 registered 104; do coupons 107½; 5-20 coupons 108½; O. & M. cert. 26½.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.

Flour dull, with no sales of consequence. Wheat dull, red $1 88@1 90; no sales of white, which is held for $2 00. Corn active and in good demand. Rye $1 03. Barley $1 65. Whisky steady at $2 26. More demand for Mess Pork; sales of 500 bbls at $36@39. Lard sold at 23c for prime. Nothing done in Bulk Meats; prices nominal. Groceries unchanged. Gold 200; Silver $188.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 1.

Receipts—80 Flour; 15,000 Wheat; 6,500 Corn; 25,000 Oats, and 3,000 Hogs. Provisions dull, but firm. Whisky dull at 22½c. Flour—Spring dull, at 20½c. Hogs dull, at 10¾@12½c. Dressed dull at 12¼@13c. Highwines firm at $2 17. Flour to New York at $4 45@4 60. No. 1 Oats quiet, at 61¼@62c.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, February 1.

Gold market unsettled. The uncertainty as to whether any peace commissioners were on their way to Washington has a tendency to check the downward tendency. Quotations have fluctuated from 205 to 202, closing at the latter figure.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 1.

Petroleum firmer. Crude 45@46c; Refined, free 85c.

A Petroleum Exchange was established in this city to-day.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Philip's Avenue Drove yard reached about 2,200 head this week; the market is very dull, and prices have declined fully ½ ₱ lb. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers are selling at from 17@18½c; fair to good 14@17c, and common at from 10@13c ₱ lb according to quality. The market closed very heavy, with large lots of common western were reported at rather lower prices than the above; about 500 head were left over. Cows are rather dull; 115 head sold at from $30 to $70 per head. Sheep are unchanged; 6,500 head arrived and sold at from 9 @11½c ₱ lb. gross. Hogs are rather firmer; 5,700 head arrived and sold at from $17 @19 the 100 lbs, net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,000 head from Pennsylvania.
600 head from from Ohio.
200 head from Illinois.
100 head from Indiana.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.—The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 115 head. The market is rather dull at former rates; extra springers are selling at from $80 @90 and Cow and Calf at from $55 up to $70 per head, as to quality. Old lean cows are selling at $35@45 per head.

CALVES.—About 37 head sold at from 11@13c per lb, as to condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 6,000 head this week. There is a fair demand at former rates, which is due to notice at from 9@10c for fair to good, and extra at from 10½@11¼c. ₱ lb, gross, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrival and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards are larger than they have been for several weeks past, reaching about 5,700 head. The demand is fair at former rates, with sales at from $17 up to $19 the 100 lbs net, the latter for prime corn-fed.

At Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, 4,046 head arrived and sold at from $17@19 the 100 lbs net.

At Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard 780 head arrived and sold at from $18@19 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 1,193 hhds, with no sales at the Ninth street. The prices indicated a decided firmness, though the break was of inferior grades, as follows:

At the Pickett—1 hhd trash at $6, 1 hhds trashy leaf lugs at $7 25@7 80, 13 hhds light lugs at $8@9 80, 3 at $10@10 75, 5 of light leaf at $13@15 50, and medium leaf at $19@24.

Gay, Rhodes & Bloom—5 hhds trash at $6 25@7 80, 5 hhds light lugs at $8 40@9 75, 1 of heavy lugs at $11 25, and light leaf at $16@19 75.

At the Louisville—5 hhds light lugs at $8@9 50, 3 hhds good lugs at $11 25@11 75, and light leaf at $14@22.

Milwaukie Market.

GRAIN—Wheat receipts, 3,000 bushels. Market more settled and active. Sales on 'change 81,000 bu. at $1 51; 14,000 bu. at $1 50½; 34,000 bu. at $1 49; 14,000 bu. at seller's option, Feb. 15, at $1 49 and $1 50. This evening the market is lower, with buyers at $1 46, and sellers at $1 47; no large sales. Oats—Sales 2,400 bu. at 62c in store. 400 bu. shelled corn in store at 81½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Sales 300 bbls. city mess pork at $34 00. 200 bbls. prime lard at 20½c. 50 bbls. dry salted shoulders, packed, deliverable March 15th, at 15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm. Sales 119, averaging 220 at $14,00.

Printing Cloths.

Goods very dull. The following are the sales: 2,000 pieces, 56x60, 17c.
10,000 pieces, 60x60 private terms.
7,000 pieces, 64x64 22c, heavy weight.

14,000 pieces.—*Prov. Journal, Jan. 20.*

Boston Copper Stocks.

Central	52½	Minnesota	25
Franklin	90½	Rockland	10
Hancock	10	Aztec	no bid
Huron	33	French Creek	⅛
Isle Royal	14		

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

January 31.

10 hhds Mason County leaf and lugs—1 at $8, 1 at $9 25, 1 at $12, 2 at $13 50@14 50, 1 at $16, 1 at $18, 1 at $24 50, 1 at $25, 1 at $26 75; 10 boxes Ohio and leaf fillers at $6 and $8 50.

Stock of Coffee in New York.

Rio, bags	33,291
Java, bags and mats	79,895
Other Kinds	36,966

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—McBane & A, 150 bags wheat; Nimick & Co, 10 tons metal; Burrington & Co, 301 sacks corn; R T Kennedy & Co, 275 sacks wheat; Godfrey & Co, 60 bundles paper; McCullough & Co, 192 sacks barley; Thos Bell, do malt.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Spencer & McK., 100 bags barley; A. Hardoy, 10 bundles iron; Graff & R., 149 sacks wheat; Hitchcock & McG., 1 car corn; C. B. 1 car iron; Finln & H., 1 car horses, &c; J. Blurock, 1 car hay.

River Matters.

THE RIVER was rising slowly yesterday. The weather continues mild. We hope soon to be able to announce a resumption of navigation. The officers of the boats in port are anxiously awaiting that important event.

Cincinnati—The *Enquirer* says: The weather yesterday was mild and cloudy, with indications of rain or snow. The river has fallen about twenty-five inches since our last report. There is eighteen feet in the channel to Louisville, and seven and a half feet in the canal. The Cumberland is falling, with four feet water over the shoals at last accounts.

The floating ice in the river yesterday was very heavy, and extended from shore to shore, and at intervals large masses passed down. The ferry boats continue to lay "artful dodging," to make occasional trips.

Captain Bryson, of the steamer Pine Grove, has returned to the city. He left his boat in a safe harbor a short distance above Wheeling.

Mr. J. R. Whitaker has returned from the office of the Guidon to take the position of the chief Clerk of the new steamer Minnebin, in which steamer he holds an interest.

Mr. Kelley the chief of the "spiritual" department of the Wheeling packet St. Johns, reports that boat lying near the foot of Monroe street, Wheeling, some distance from the shore, from which she is cut off by ice. All her Wheeling freight had been safely landed. Her Pittsburgh freight is still on board.

We learn that there is a gorge of ice in the river nine miles above Marietta, and another at Steubenville.

The Wheeling packet Rebecca, has taken refuge in the Muskingum river.

There is 58 steamboats built in the West during the first nine months of 1864, and a large number were completed during the succeeding three months.

Louisville.—The *Press* says: The river has been slowly swelling at this point until yesterday, when it was about stationary, with seven feet four inches of water in the canal. The weather has been the coldest of the season, and the severest continuance of cold weather we have had for some time, the thermometer on Saturday morning at sunrise being down to one degree below zero. At noon it stood at 17, and 10 at 2 o'clock. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 3 degrees above zero, and at noon it ranged as high as 24 above, with the sun shining brightly, dissipating the ice and snow.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* says:—The river has risen several inches since Thursday. The weather was very pleasant on Saturday and yesterday, and the wind was from the South yesterday.

There is apparently again no danger of the river being frozen over at this point. The floating ice is not heavy, and the weather is moderating, and the current is swift.

There is four feet water to Commerce and upwards, five feet to Alton.

The Alton packet, David Tatum, has been aground several days on the chain, ten miles above St. Louis. She was unable to get to port with a cargo. On Thursday the Maggie Hays went up to assist her and also got aground. Captain Reed came down to the city and says these boats are in no danger, and come out of fuel. He engaged Captain Hare's steamer, the Little Martin, to go to the scene, and she left yesterday with a supply.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COUNTY ELECTION.—THE CITIZENS of Chartiers Township are notified that the usual place of holding elections, on Friday, 3d inst., between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m., for the purpose of voting for or against a bounty for volunteers.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Family Cases cost from $5 to $10. Every home should have one. For sale at FULTON'S DRUG STORE, Fifth street. fe2

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Thursday morning, February 2d, at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth st., will be sold three Mahogany hair-seat Sofas, two Mahogany hair-seat Divans, six Mahogany hair-seat Chairs, wood and cane-seat Chairs, Settees, high and low-post Bedsteads, Wash Tables, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Rockers, Hat Racks, Clocks, Tubs, Brushes, Brooms, and many other articles too numerous to mention. T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

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